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VOLUME LXII.—NO. 291. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903—TWENTY PAGES. ☆ PRICE TWO CENTS.

HANNA WILL NOT DIRECT CAMPAIGN

Conference with Roosevelt Decides Senator to Withdraw from National Committee.

PERRY HEATH A FACTOR.

President and Chairman Unable to Agree Over Question Involving Personal Friends.

SENATOR HANNA.—After long conference with President Roosevelt Senator Hanna decides he will not act as chairman of national republican committee in next campaign.

REED SMOOT.—Senate surprised at the deluge of petitions from all parts of the country demanding that the senator from Utah be expelled; no evidence to support implied charges.

ILLINOIS CANDIDATES. — Attorney General Hamlin and Vespasian Warner arrive at capital; plans of the latter for beginning campaign for governorship.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS.—Decrease in cost of building material will enable architect of the treasury to erect better structures in many cities.

[BY RAYMOND.]

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Senator Hanna has decided not to be chairman of the national republican committee during the next campaign and has so notified President Roosevelt.

They were in conference at the White house until nearly midnight, and while neither one of the two great leaders of the republican party would make any definite statement it was ascertained upon good authority that Senator Hanna had at last decided to step down and out. Whether he will resign at the meeting of the committee next week or remain at his post until after the next convention assembles has not yet been determined. The probability is, however, that he will follow out the work of the national committee, make all the preliminary arrangements for the convention, call the big gathering together, and then step aside. This would be the natural course, as the new committee will elect its own chairman.

Will Not Embarrass Party.

Senator Hanna is not even a member of the present committee and his retirement will not embarrass the machinery of the party in any way, although, of course, every one regrets the immense loss of his services.

Senator Hanna's health is the ostensible and perhaps even the real reason for his retirement. For weeks and months President Roosevelt and his intimate political friends have united in doing everything possible to induce Senator Hanna to remain at the post which he filled with such extraordinary success during two presidential campaigns.

Heath and Wood Are Factors.

Rumors afloat tonight are to the effect that Perry S. Heath and Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood have between them become important factors in determining Senator Hanna not to attempt the management of another campaign.

The president, it is said, believes that the former assistant postmaster general should resign as secretary of the national republican committee on account of the reflections upon him in the Bristow report. Senator Hanna, on the other hand, is believed to take the ground that Heath, like Rathbone in Cuba, was made the victim of the personal envy of the fourth assistant postmaster general.

It is Rathbone who is pressing the charges most vigorously against Maj. Gen. Wood, and Senator Hanna's belief in Rathbone's innocence and loyalty is well understood.

President Roosevelt is quite as strong a friend of Maj. Gen. Wood, and insists on his confirmation by the senate unless he is clearly proved guilty of acts which will justify his removal from the army by court-martial proceedings.

Parting of the Ways.

With the president sustaining Wood and Bristow and Senator Hanna loyally sticking by his old friends, Rathbone and Heath, it was evident that the Ohio senator and the president could not well walk along the same path. When Senator Hanna returned from New York his friends said he was annoyed excessively at certain recent political developments, which are supposed to have been the report on Heath and the positive declaration of the president that he would stand by Wood and exert the influence of the administration in behalf of his favorite general.

Some few people who heard late tonight of the conference at the White house have assumed that it means the beginning of an active campaign for the presidency on the part of Senator Hanna. This is far from the truth, because the senator has repeatedly declared to many different people that if any man at this late day should take the nomination away from President Roosevelt the result would be a split in the party of sufficient proportions to insure overwhelming republican defeat at the next election.

Campaign Against Smoot.

Members of the senate are greatly surprised and mystified by the strength and permanence of the movement against Senator Reed Smoot of Utah. Petitions against the Utah senator have come from quarters which clearly indicate that they were inspired from some central source. Not only are they identical in language, or nearly so, but it seems as if some one must be canvassing the country, progressing from state to state, because petitions are sent first to one senator and then to another.

These petitions have continued to pour in upon the senate in extraordinary numbers. A large percentage of the signatures evidently are not those of voters. There are thousands of women who sign the papers, and many Sunday schools have subscribed names in block. Some petitions are manifestly written entirely by the same person and seem to be copies of some list. In quite a large majority of cases the petitions were evidently subscribed to at some sort of meeting, because the ink is the same throughout and experts say the same pen was used.

Petitions Are Increasing.

All these things are true of most issues which are made the subject of general petitions to congress. It is in the abundance of these papers and the fact that they have been sent into the senate with the monotonous regularity of a machine gun that surprises everybody.

Mr. Smoot was sworn in and has been a senator for more than six months, and during all that time the petitions have increased in number instead of diminishing, as everybody

(Continued on page 5, column 3.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903.

THE WEATHER—
Generally fair Saturday and Sunday, fresh westerly winds.
Temperature, max., 30; min., 21.
Wind, W., max. 28, at 3:15 p. m.
Sunrise, 7:03; sunset, 4:19. Moonrise, 5:43 a. m.

WASHINGTON:—
President Roosevelt notified by Senator Hanna that he will not be chairman of national republican committee in next campaign; differences over Gen. Wood and Perry S. Heath involved. **Page 1.**
J. Schultels, reputed chairman of Knights of Labor committee, ejected from Speaker Cannon's room because he declared committee "packed." **Page 1.**
Ex-Congressman William M. Springer of Illinois, former democratic leader of house, died of pneumonia; was representative from Springfield, 1874-'95. **Page 5.**
Appropriation for new battleships urged by Secretary Moody in annual report; reorganization of department and creation of general staff also favored. **Page 12.**
LABOR:—
Supposed conspiracy by "city hall" labor men to prevent prosecution of Harry Pelkus for alleged falsification of court records defeated by state's attorney. **Page 1.**
Franklin Pressfeeders' union of Chicago held by Judge Holdom guilty of illegal acts of its strike pickets, and liable to fine of $1 to $5,000. **Page 2.**
Labor war started in Fox river valley, where Chicago firms moved to escape strikes; attempted reduction of employés responsible; 700 shipbuilding employés dropped. **Page 2.**
Crusade against walking delegates, closed shop, and union label planned by Citizens' Industrial Association of America, at Dayton, O. **Page 2.**
FOREIGN:—
Balkan question apparently near permanent settlement; negotiations started by powers for international control of Macedonia, patterned after Crete. **Page 1.**
Shah of Persia rebuked by Lord Curzon for changing plans of latter's reception at Bushire to injure British prestige; visit left unpaid. **Page 4.**
Russia's answer to Japan's proposals nearly ready; concessions will be made and minor changes proposed; Viceroy Alexieff consulted on details. **Page 4.**
TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—
Curtailment of production in American cotton mills likely because of increased price of raw cotton; plans already made by southern mill owners. **Page 1.**
Loan of $500,000, payable in three to eight years at 4 per cent, secured in east for Henry Strong, Chicago, on property at State and Adams streets. **Page 15.**
Improvement in Chicago trade reported by Dun's weekly review; new undertakings planned and merchandise distribution increased. **Page 11.**
New York bank statement today expected to show $2,231,800 cash receipts from interior, and $3,049,000 loss; shipments from Chicago ended. **Page 10.**
November railroad earnings reported by Dun's weekly review at 4.86 per cent over 1902; better feeling credited by Bradstreet's to weather. **Page 11.**
Reduction of 1¼ cents a hundred pounds, to 16½ cents, on grain and flour from Chicago to New York agreed on by Central Freight association. **Page 15.**
December wheat closed ⅝ cent higher; May, 1 cent; July, 1¼ cent, on Ohio state report showing condition of 73, against 81 last month; corn up ½ cent. **Page 10.**
Committee of fifteen appointed by President Teall of Chicago Underwriters' association to prepare plans to stop commission rule violations. **Page 11.**
New York stock market activity increased; transactions over 1,000,000 shares; prices advanced irregularly; western firm reported squeezed. **Page 11.**
DOMESTIC:—
Submarine torpedo boat Adder saved from foundering by Boatswain Deery, who swam through gale and made hawser fast; Moccasin unharmed. **Page 5.**
William Astor Chanler, former congressman and great-great-grandson of first John Jacob Astor, married at New York to Minnie Ashley, actress. **Page 3.**
One person killed every day during 1902 in New York street accidents; 172 deaths caused by cars, 146 by wagons. **Page 7.**
Counterfeiting plant with fine machinery and paper to print one million dollars raided at Revere, near Boston, by secret service agents. **Page 3.**
LOCAL:—
Pardon for Albert Carle, attaché of Belgian and Turkish consulate, sentenced to bridewell, refused by mayor; consul forced to pay his fine. **Page 1.**
Crusade started to secure numbering of police, so identification can be made when law is violated; electric light and push button suggested. **Page 3.**
Injunction against Dr. W. A. Evans and Dr. Adolph Gehrmann asked by Fratelli Branca; charge they are teaching pupils to imitate liquors. **Page 2.**
William Prentiss, head of Chicago Hearst league, will be backed by R. E. Burke for Democracy president against Harrison candidate. **Page 7.**
Split among John A. Dowie's creditors started by supposed promise to pay; dismissal of receivers asked by attorneys representing claims for $100,000. **Page 3.**
Union Traction lines inspected by W. K. Vanderbilt Jr., representing his family's interests; Chicago Railways company believed concerned. **Page 9.**
Arrest of boy cigaret smokers and "can rushers" planned by city council license committee; only 471 cigaret dealers licensed, while 40,000 are selling. **Page 9.**
Evidence that Andy Craig, Harrison street ball bond king, has violated midnight saloon closing law will be submitted to mayor by graft investigators; J. J. Brown out. **Page 3.**
Twenty arrests, including "Tommy" Barry, safeblower, and "Kid" Dennis, pickpocket, made last night by "flying" police squad; all suspects questioned. **Page 3.**
Gustave Marx, car barn bandit, will be given hearing before Judge Kersten today; postponement likely; mysterious dynamite found by police. **Page 3.**
Five gambling houses raided by constables, said to have been directed by Mont Tennes, leader of "outsiders"; all but sixteen prisoners escaped. **Page 8.**
Eighty-five crippled children guests at live stock show, and of Saddle and Sirloin club at luncheon; Challenger, prize steer, sold for 26 cents a pound. **Page 9.**
Walter Eckersall failed to re-enter University of Chicago, in spite of promises; rumor current he has quit. **Page 8.**

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
Lizard		Georgic.
Gibraltar		Carpathia.
Gibraltar		Nord Amerika.
Havre	La Bretagne	
Liverpool		Armenian.
Lizard		Statendam.
Moville		Tunisian.
Naples	Hohenzollern	
New York	Siberian	
New York	Campania	
New York	Arabic	
New York	Celtic	
Queenstown	Lucania	

FOIL CONSPIRACY AGAINST JUSTICE.

Officials Defeat a Plot of City Hall Gang to Prevent Prosecution of Accused Labor Men.

PELKUS ALMOST ESCAPES.

He and Jack Gallagher Were to Be Gainers by the Spiriting Away of State Witnesses.

A conspiracy among the members of the "city hall gang" of labor leaders to prevent the prosecution of John Gallagher, a picket and professional slugger, and Harry Pelkus, west side politician and former Criminal court record writer, was blocked by the state's attorney yesterday. Today indictments involving a dozen men, some of whom are prominent in union and political circles, will be asked of the grand jury.

Ten warrants were secured against the alleged conspirators before Justice Hamburgher late in the afternoon, and last evening occurred a lively chase between detectives who were sent to arrest the defendants and union leaders who hastened out to spirit the men away.

Late at night two of the men were arrested. One was said to be Charles L. White.

One Captured in Michigan.

Fear of an exposure of the methods of slugging, vandalism, and the squandering of funds of the union in crusades of intimidation against nonunion workmen is believed to have been the motive behind the heroic measures taken by the conspirators to conceal the state's witnesses against Gallagher and Pelkus.

Money and threats of being "put out of business" are said to have been employed to send these witnesses out of town. These methods are said to have been made known to the state's attorney yesterday afternoon, after Fred Lippert, one of the missing witnesses, had been captured and brought back from Benton Harbor, Mich., by Detective Frank Tyrrell.

Fail to Find Lippert.

When the members of the "gang" learned of Lippert's return to Chicago late in the evening they took on a frightened air and a committee was sent out to "see" him. Although his house was picketed during the night by the committee, Lippert was not found. The state's attorney knows where he is. Today he will appear before the grand jury.

Had the conspiracy not been discovered Pelkus would have walked out of court today a free man, as the four term rule would have run against his indictment. Gallagher, however, was not troubled about the court proceedings for the reason that, although he has been in Chicago ever since his indictment with Pelkus, the police have not been able to "find" him. The indictments expected today will be similar to that under which Alexander Sullivan was found guilty in the lower court in the Lynch case.

Charge Against Pelkus.

Originally Pelkus was charged with having falsified the Criminal court records so as to make them show that a charge of vandalism against Gallagher had been stricken off the calendar. The record writer was suspended, and, after his indictment, was dismissed by Criminal Court Clerk W. C. Lawson. The evidence involved both him and Gallagher in the mutilation of the record, and both were included in the indictment. Although bribery evidence was presented, the state's attorney was afraid of a failure of his witnesses to "make good" before a petit jury, and did not press that charge.

Evidence was given by Lippert, Gustav Sauer, and Samuel A. Grimlot, members of the Electrical union, who declared they had paid Pelkus $325 out of the funds of the union to save Gallagher. The latter had been indicted on charges of wrecking residences in which the electrical work had been installed by nonunion men.

Case Is Held on Calendar.

The case was held on the calendar in the hope of apprehending Gallagher, and once was continued on the motion of the defendant. At the August term of court, Pelkus surprised the prosecution by demanding trial. He repeated his demand at the September term, and again at the October term. The prosecution was unable to get its witnesses together and was compelled to wait another month. When Pelkus demanded trial for the fourth time, at the November term of court, the prosecution was confronted with the alternative either of giving him a trial or dismissing the case against him, under the four term demand rule. The November term ends today.

The case was put on the trial call before Judge Chytraus, Dec. 1, and again the witnesses failed to appear in court. Detective Thomas E. McAuliff of the state's attorney's office was sent out to "round them up." The result of his investigation was affidavits filed yesterday in court hinting at a conspiracy and the order of the court giving the state an extension of seventy days in which to send the case to trial.

Following the action of the court, the grand jury voted new indictments, in which Pelkus and Gallagher were reindicted, and Lippert, Sauer, and Grimlot were made codefendants. At that time Detective Tyrrell was already on his way home from Benton Harbor with Lippert.

Jack Gallagher's Record.

"Jack" Gallagher, as he is familiarly known, is a member of the political or "city hall gang" of labor leaders, of which "Skinny Madden" is a feature. Gallagher generally is on the pay roll of the municipality. Although a young man, he has won his spurs as a "slugger," and until his hands gave out, several months ago, he had the reputation of being able to put an objectionable worker "out of business" with a blow.

Early last January he is said to have provided himself with a weapon for the first time. While the failure of his hands was the remote cause of this departure, the immediate cause was his own mistake, or the mistake of a guide.

The guide pointed out John McCormick, a truck teamster, by mistake for Harry McCormick, a carpenter. John McCormick nearly died as the result, but the word went out that the teamsters would "get even" and Gallagher bought a gun. He made it a point each day to parade in front of the truck teamsters' headquarters, but the story of the gun got out and he was not molested.

ROCKEFELLER, RADIUM REX I.

The Precious Metal Has Been Discovered in Petroleum!

Radium is the most valuable of known substances. A small chunk is worth $2,000,000, and so rare is this precious metal that vigilant detectives are constantly employed to protect it from possible theft.

Recent researches have proven that radium is found to exist in petroleum. By studying the above picture a number of gentlemen may be seen exhibiting unmistakable signs of elation because of the discovery. They are directors of a large philanthropic concern known as the Standard Oil company,

And they know from experience that their worthy president, a Mr. Rockefeller, will probably soon boost the price of petroleum. Hence they are highly edified.

CONSUL SAID IN CELL.

Has Keys and Papers and Belgian and Turkish Business Stops.

PLEA FOR A PARDON DENIED.

Finally Charles Henrotin Has to Pay His Assistant's Fine.

King Leopold of Belgium and Abdul Hamid, sultan of turkey will be grieved to learn of this. It is a story of diplomacy and intrigue, of absinthe on duty and absence from duty.

Albert Carle, an aged and valued attaché of the consulate, assistant to Charles Henrotin, consul for the two nations, became too much involved in absinthe, or some other intoxicant, on Tuesday. On Wednesday, having passed through the due process of the police courts, he appeared at the house of correction to work out a $16 fine.

Consular Papers in Bridewell.

Unfortunately, Carle carried to the bridewell some important keys of the consular office and some papers which were needed in the transaction of official business. Mr. Henrotin located the attaché, the keys, and the papers in the bridewell and began an endeavor to release them.

Unfortunately for these endeavors, Mayor Harrison did not go to his office yesterday. Mr. Henrotin prevailed on Abraham Merinbaum, bridewell pardon clerk, to carry the application for a pardon to Mayor Harrison's residence and request a release as an act of official courtesy, showing the good will of Chicago to Turkey and Belgium.

More unfortunately yet, Merinbaum, as he rode over to the mayor's home, kept turning the name of Carle over in his mind until he came to the conclusion that the attaché had been in the bridewell before.

"I have a fine memory," he admits modestly.

When this suspicion was mentioned to the mayor the order went forth that the man might be released providing this was his first trip to the house of correction. Carle at the bridewell stoutly maintained that he never had been sent there.

Carle Betrays Himself.

Merinbaum and Supt. Sloan then began the intrigue. Carle is a Frenchman. Another French prisoner was placed in a cell next to his. The two became communicative, and Carle admitted to his fellow countryman that he had been there before. The other Frenchman betrayed him to the authorities.

The plot now had thickened and was ready to set out and cool.

Mr. Henrotin visited the city hall in the afternoon to learn the fate of the attaché. Merinbaum, in his presence, called up the mayor over the telephone. The following is one end of the conversation:

Merinbaum—Mr. Mayor, Mr. Henrotin is here about that man. The man has been in the bridewell twice before.

An ominous silence.

Merinbaum—Yes, he's been there before.

Another ominous silence.

Mr. Henrotin (sotto voce)—Tell him he's got some important papers I've got to get.

Merinbaum—Mr. Henrotin says the man has some papers he wants.

Another silence, and then Merinbaum hung up the receiver.

Mayor Refuses a Pardon.

"The mayor won't pardon him," he announced.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Henrotin wrote a check for $14.50, the man having worked out two days of his fine, and the attaché, the keys, and the papers were restored to King Leopold and Abdul Hamid.

MR. CANNON ACTIVE.

Speaker Ejects Visitor Who Says He Is "Packing" a Committee.

LABOR ENVOY IS DISOWNED.

Congressman in Whose Behalf He Appealed Does Not Know Him.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—An exciting incident occurred in Speaker Cannon's room at the capitol today when, as a result of insulting remarks, Mr. Cannon angrily ordered J. Schultels removed from his presence and directed his messenger not to allow the visitor to enter the room again.

Schultels, who lives in Washington and claims to be chairman of the legislative committee of the Knights of Labor, entered the speaker's room and peremptorily demanded the appointment of Representative Livernash of the union labor party as chairman of the committee on labor.

When Schultels was admitted to the speaker's room this morning he was in an ugly mood and members of congress waiting to see the speaker were greatly surprised to hear him declare in a loud voice that the committee on labor had been "packed" against labor, and he had come to see about it.

This charge angered the speaker, who declared the remark was an insulting insinuation, and he gave Schultels a lecture he will not forget soon. The speaker told him the labor committee would consist of representative men, honest and fair, and that such charges would not be countenanced.

Resents an Insinuation.

"O, I didn't expect any consideration for labor," asserted the caller.

"I want to say to you right now," quickly spoke Mr. Cannon, becoming thoroughly aroused, "that any reputable representative of labor is just as welcome in this room and will always receive the same earnest consideration as is extended to a J. Pierpont Morgan, or any one else. We are always ready and willing to do anything we can for labor—"

"Then appoint Mr. Livernash our representative—"

Mr. Cannon interrupted: "Committees are appointed in this house with the best interest of the country at heart, and the majority is responsible for the committees as a whole, while minority places have been left to minority leaders."

Ejected After a Threat.

"You were a member of the committee on rules in the fifty-first congress when you ruled against labor," said Schultels in what was apparently intended to be a menacing tone. "I went to your district," he continued, "and you remember what happened."

"Your threats are nothing to me," the speaker told the visitor. "Show this man out of here. You see him?" (This to the doorkeeper.) "Well, never let him enter my room again."

At this juncture Sidney Bieber, fire marshal of Washington, presented the speaker with a miniature brass cannon.

Representative Payne, who was present, referring to the cannon, said to the speaker: "Keep her trained on the door. It's a valuable asset for a speaker."

Livernash Disowns Schultles.

Representative Livernash tonight denied that Mr. Schultels had any authority from him to make any requests for committee assignments. Mr. Livernash said that he had no knowledge whatever of the incident nor of Schultels, not being acquainted with the latter so far as he (Livernash) could recall.

PEACE FOR BALKANS.

European Powers Are About to Take Charge of Macedonia.

GOVERNOR TO BE CHRISTIAN.

Pourparlers Looking to Concerted Action to End Reign of Anarchy.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 4.—It looks as if the Balkan question, which for years has been the bête noir of Europe, is about to be settled for good. Negotiations were begun by the powers today which are almost sure to result in an international administration for Macedonia along the lines observed in the present government of the island of Crete.

In order to prevent another Macedonian uprising in the spring, attended by unspeakable horrors and the danger of a war between Turkey and Bulgaria as a consequence, Russia and Austria have proposed to the other powers that immediate steps be taken to put into operation a plan which in its general outlines resembles that now enforced in Crete.

Sultan Paves the Way.

This proposal is the result of the acceptance in principle by the sultan three days ago of the Russo-Austrian note concerning reforms in Macedonia, which was submitted to the porte after the recent conference between Czar Nicholas and Emperor Francis Joseph.

To what extent each power will participate in the organization of an international gendarmerie, to be formed for the preservation of order, and which power will be placed in supreme command of the gendarmerie, as well as other details, must be settled by the negotiations between the powers.

This proposal of the two powers dissipates the apprehension which has prevailed in diplomatic circles on the continent that Russia and Austria were arranging a settlement of the Macedonian question in a way to insure their own interest.

Governor to Be a Christian.

It is believed the powers will this time unite in the appointment of a Christian governor of Macedonia. While it is intended that the Christians shall be protected, there is also a determination that equal protection shall be accorded the Mussulmans. All the powers concerned are anxious to settle the difficulties in the Balkans so that they can no longer menace the peace of Europe.

It is believed that results identical with those obtained in Crete are likely to follow from the enforcement of a similar policy in Macedonia. At first a large force was sent to Crete, but at present there are not more than 1,600 men there, representing the governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy.

Germany May Object.

How the Russo-Austrian proposal will be received by the powers is not known, as its presentation only occurred today. It is thought, however, that it will be acceptable to France, Italy, and Great Britain, but that it is likely to be opposed by Germany.

Though this proposed action will be another step towards the separation of Macedonia and Turkey, there is nothing in the proposal to indicate that the powers have any intention of weakening Turkish ownership of the territory. As the sultan accepted the principle of the Russo-Austrian note, it follows as a natural consequence that he will not be likely to oppose the enforcement of the reforms which that note contemplated.

BOOM IN COTTON TO CLOSE MILLS.

Record Prices of Raw Material Declared by Manufacturers to Prohibit Operations.

AFFECTS 175,000 HANDS

Prominent Members of the New York Exchange Assert News "Leaked" from Government Estimate.

SHUT DOWN OF MANY MILLS in north and south predicted as a result of the high price of raw material.

"LEAK" IN GOVERNMENT REPORT charged by prominent members of New York cotton exchange whereby market was manipulated.

BRITISH DOUBT ACCURACY of American report and say it has erred before—Calamity for Lancashire predicted.

New York, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—That a widespread curtailment of production by cotton mills in the United States, perhaps a general shutdown, will be forced by the high price of cotton is declared inevitable by men who are leaders in the business. Hampered by the continued high price of raw material, due to the manipulation of the market by the bull cliques during the summer, the soaring prices at this time, following the shortage revealed in the government estimate of yesterday, are said to be more than the industry can share.

The market for finished material has been unsatisfactory for months, and prices have not risen correspondingly with those of cotton under the influence of the prosperous bull cliques. The mills in New England employ fully 175,000 hands, 65,000 of whom have had their wages reduced 10 per cent this fall, and 15,000 additional will have their pay cut within the next two weeks.

Hinges on Tuesday's Meeting.

A project is now on foot in the southern states to bring about a general curtailment. A meeting of southern manufacturers has been called for next Tuesday, and if a policy of widespread curtailment is adopted it will have much influence on the future action of large New England mill centers.

It is expected that if the southerners decide on a general policy it will induce a large number of northern manufacturers, especially in Fall River and Rhode Island, to stop their spindles.

Most manufacturers here agree that the cotton situation is the most critical in twenty-five years.

Charges that the government estimate of the cotton crop, made public yesterday, had "leaked out" previously to persons interested in cotton speculation were made today by prominent members of the cotton exchange. The charges are aimed at the department of agriculture, although at the present time no particular person is accused.

The publication of the report caused the greatest excitement on the exchange and sent prices up so rapidly that fortunes were made and lost in an hour. It is declared that the previous possession of the figures, which were below any estimates, were sufficient to make some person or persons rich at the expense of the other traders.

Statements that the report "leaked out" were made so openly on the exchange today by some brokers that the matter was brought to the attention of some of the prominent members of the exchange.

Declares He Is Sure of "Leak."

Samuel Thomas Hubbard of the firm of Hubbard Bros. & Co., who is one of the ex-presidents of the exchange, said: "I am firmly convinced the bureau's report leaked. Who the guilty person is I do not know, but I consider the fact that the report did leak as beyond question. That this was possible is a scandal to the administration in Washington. We have been watching certain parties who are interested in cotton but are not members of the exchange, and have reason to believe they received advance information."

Howard Wilson of the firm of Fernis, Wilson & Co., expressed himself similarly.

"I am absolutely certain," he said, "that some one received what is called 'inside information' regarding the figures of the government bureau's estimate. The government should not make estimates at all. If the government would be satisfied with obtaining the facts, and then let us here do our own estimating, it would be much better."

Affects Entire World.

The news of the failure of the American cotton crop, as indicated by the Washington bureau report, has had a demoralizing effect on the textiles trade of the entire world. The prices of standard cotton goods were advanced by merchants in this city today from ⅝ to ¾ cent a yard, an unprecedented advance for a day. Commission dealers are refusing to accept orders for cotton goods even at the new prices except on approval of the manufacturers themselves.

The nations which are said to be most affected by the smallness of the American cotton crop are Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, and Russia. Wall street merchants admitted they already had obtained their supplies for the coming year. Advices from London stated that the failure of the crop, if correctly forecasted by the American government's agricultural department, meant a calamity to the cotton centers of England.

Prices Go to New Records.

Despite the reports of the heavy curtailment of the cotton industry throughout the United States, quotations for various deliveries in the New York, New Orleans, and Liverpool exchanges advanced to new high records for the season. In New York the prices of the leading speculative options advanced at one time today an average of 26 points, or $1 a bale. This advance forced cotton to nearly 12¾ cents a pounds. In New Orleans March cotton sold higher than 13 cents a pound, while in Liverpool still higher prices were reached.

The cotton market of this country and England again is wildly excited. In Liverpool the traders and merchants not only accepted the high prices made in the New York market on Thursday, but cabled higher quotations before the New York market opened.

In this city the market opened feverishly and panicky. There were wild uprushes of prices, which in turn were followed by heavy sales, forcing lower prices. As the day lengthened, however, the buying movement gained force, and quotations mounted steadily

to the 13 cent mark. Spot cotton sold at the close at 12 cents a pound.

Calls American Bureau Inaccurate.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
[Copyright: 1908: By the New York Herald.]

LONDON, Dec. 5, 3 a. m.—The estimate of the United States department of agriculture on the American cotton crop, while it has raised prices 40 points and caused predictions of great distress, is declared by many to be unreliable. A reflection of this is contained in an editorial in the Pall Mall Gazette, which says:

"We know the Washington bureau of old, and would not risk a brass farthing on its estimates. It would not surprise us in the least to find its figures anything up to a million bales out of the way, and although we do not suppose for a moment that it has been got at by the bulls we do not believe there is any real justification for this extraordinarily bullish report it has just issued.

"It has gone wildly wrong before, because its system of collecting statistics is inherently unsound, and we hope it will prove equally wrong on the present occasion. At any rate, we think the Lancashire consumers will make a great mistake if they play into the hands of American manipulators by purchasing beyond their immediate requirements while the gamble lasts. There will be a pretty collapse one of these fine days."

Manchester Discredits Figures.

In Manchester also the Washington bureau's figures are discredited, and it is declared this is not the first time the official figures have been below the actual figures. One dispatch from the British cottonopolis says:

"Everything is unsettled. Neither spinners nor manufacturers know what to quote, and the upsetting of business in this manner, coming after a long spell of short time for the mills, brought about by the scarcity of cotton, cannot fail to have a depressing effect upon the ordinary spinners and manufacturers. The position is regarded as heart-breaking. One section of the trade, however, is not disposed to take an exceptionally gloomy view of the effect of the reduced crop. They argue that the demand for cotton goods is not likely to be exceptionally great during the coming year, and that 10,000,000 bales, which is the bureau estimate, may be found to meet all requirements. These dealers point to the falling off in demand from India and China and to the feeling of unrest in the far east."

Prices Soar in Liverpool.

Great excitement prevailed in the Liverpool cotton market today, and a record rise was made of forty points in half an hour. The scene in the cotton exchange was wild. Today's quotations of American prices are awaited with feverish anxiety. The best authorities in Liverpool consider the Washington bureau estimates of the cotton crop as from half to three-quarters of a million bales under the market. The market closed at thirty-six to forty points advance.

The outlook for the Lancashire spinning industry is regarded as gloomy in the extreme, and recent developments are held to supply further argument in favor of the British grown cotton movement. The announcement made recently by Sir A. Jones in respect to the prospects of successfully growing cotton in West Africa, and a report on the same subject presented at a meeting held this week in Manchester, furnish a ray of hope to Lancashire's main industry. At that meeting it was announced that the duke of Marlborough had entered heart and soul into the British grown cotton movement, and that the colonial office generally was giving it strong support.

Point Danger of One Market.

All the morning newspapers print editorials concerning the serious effect which the cotton shortage in the United States will have on the Lancashire trade and the dangers arising from the fact that one market is able to control the price of raw cotton. The belief is generally held that the United States department of agriculture underestimated the crop, but the editors avail themselves of the crisis to point out the necessity of using the utmost exertions to foster the cultivation of cotton in the British colonies so as to broaden the area of supply.

Leaders in the trade, as a measure of hope, point out that the present crop is likely to be a good one, while last year's crop was notoriously bad, and as a result there will be less waste.

President Macra of the Cotton Employers' federation says:

"Lancashire should not be dependent upon American crop estimates, but ought to have its own intelligence department as a check on fluctuations, which make the cotton trade every year more harassing."

Sees General Curtailment.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—In regard to the proposed shutdown of the New England mills, Arnold B. Sanford, president of the American cotton yarn exchange here, says:

"The situation is serious and the outlook offers no encouragement. I cannot see anything but a general curtailment. The conditions confronting the industry are the worst in many years. The mills will not manufacture at a loss. They must, therefore, curtail production and reduce wages. This will result, undoubtedly, in great suffering.

"The one thing to be done under these circumstances to save the situation is for the manufacturers to get together throughout New England and the south as well, for it cannot be done without concerted action, curtail production, reduce wages, and break the present speculation by not buying cotton. Reduced prices and reduced wages seem to be the only way to meet the situation."

There are about 1,300 cotton mills in the United States, with nearly 22,000,000 spindles. Of this number 570 mills with nearly 14,500,000 spindles are in New England. About 2,102,000 bales of cotton are consumed annually in the northern states, when the mills are all running.

Canadians Put Up Prices.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 4.—An advance in the price of cotton goods is being made throughout Canada on account of the increasing value of raw material. The Canadian Mills company, the combine which controls a majority of factories in the country, in a day or two will send out circulars ordering an advance in the price of goods running all the way from ¼ to ¾ cent per yard.

FEARS MURDER BY CREDITORS.

Charles Olson, Bankrupt Tailor, Examined as to Assets, Keeps Present Address Secret.

An examination was begun before Bankruptcy Referee Eastman by Attorney Edward Menkin yesterday to learn what Charles Olson had done with $12,000, which his creditors say should have been listed among his assets. Olson, who was a tailor at 137 Milton avenue, told Attorney Menkin that he was afraid his creditors would take his life, and for this reason he removed to an address which he refused to give. About 250 employés of Olson are said to have been left without their wages when he went into bankruptcy. The hearing will be resumed Dec. 13.

JURY HAS BALLOT FRAUD CASE.

Sealed Verdict Is Ordered in Trial of the Three Eighteenth Ward Election Judges.

The cases against Harry O'Donovan, John Kelly, and Hiram B. Sherman, accused of complicity in the Eighteenth ward election frauds, went to the jury yesterday afternoon. The accused men were judges of election and are charged with having permitted frauds at the last judicial election. Ald. Brennan, Charles McCarie, and Herbert Kent were convicted in connection with the same cases. A sealed verdict will be returned in court at 10 o'clock today if an agreement is reached.

EMPLOYERS PLAN WAR ON UNIONS.

Executive Committee of Citizens' Industrial Association Takes Action.

ISSUES ITS PLATFORM.

Proposes to Eliminate Walking Delegate, Closed Shop, Strikes and the Union Label.

Dayton, O., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—A campaign against unionism, in which it is planned to eliminate the walking delegate, sympathy strikes, closed shop, and the union label, is laid out by the newly organized Citizen's Industrial Association of America, the executive committee of which met here today. The plan of battle was outlined at this meeting of the leaders of this new employers' organization.

A resolution was adopted asking congress not to indorse the eight hour bill when that document comes up for action. Another resolution requests all employers' associations throughout the country to affiliate with the national body. Still another action amounts practically to the establishment of a blacklist. It is proposed to establish a labor information bureau where will be kept a tabulated record of "undesirable" workmen. The boycott was bitterly denounced. A bureau of organization, publication, and education, it is likely, will be located in Dayton.

Issue Platform to Public.

A platform was adopted as an open letter to the public and affiliated associations. It states that the present industrial conditions have become so deplorable by reason of the "indefensible methods and claims of organized labor" that the time has come when the employing interests and good citizenship of the country must take immediate and effective measures to reaffirm and enforce those fundamental principles of American government guaranteeing free competitive conditions.

In its demand for the closed shop it is held organized labor is seeking to overthrow individual liberty and property rights.

Because of the fight for the closed shop it is said many firms have been driven into bankruptcy and "cases are innumerable in which workingmen have been disabled and even murdered, while numerous families have been rendered destitute by reason of the tyranny and seditious attacks upon society by the labor organizations. A condition of anarchy has existed continuously in some states for months past, and, in fact, the acts of lawlessness committed under the sacred name of labor are of such frequent recurrence that the public sense of their enormity has become blunted. The period of great prosperity brought about by the unrestricted operation of the law of supply and demand is also being destroyed by the acts of violence of organized labor, and as a result we are now confronted with the possibility of a period of depression."

Organization Held Invaluable.

As a reason for the association's existence the platform says: "It is only through the machinery of organization that we can hope to exercise a potent and salutary influence over public thought and the conduct of public officials, to the end that the rights of American citizenship can be assured to free and independent labor, the rights of property protected, and legislation of a socialistic nature prevented from being enacted into law."

Overrides Colorado Courts.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 4.—Gov. Peabody at noon today issued a proclamation declaring Cripple Creek under martial law and suspending the writ of habeas corpus. By this action he has overridden the courts. He declares that the gold camp is in a state of insurrection and rebellion, and that the civil authorities are powerless.

In support of his action the governor cites the blowing up of the portion of the Vindicator mine and other acts of lawlessness, and declares that it is impossible to control the turbulence of the camp by ordinary peaceable methods. After mentioning acts of lawlessness said to have been committed in Cripple Creek, the proclamation concludes as follows:

"I have reason to believe that similar outrages may occur at any time, and believe the civil authorities of said county of Teller are utterly unable, unwilling, and are making no practical attempt to preserve order and to protect life and property."

Says He Has Precedent.

Gov. Peabody bases his action on the decision of the Idaho Supreme court, which declared that the act of the governor of Idaho in putting into force to a limited extent martial law in the Cœur d'Alene was in thorough harmony with the constitution of that state.

Wholesale arrests of strikers suspected of implication in the Vindicator explosion and other cases of violence will be made tomorrow. The "bull pen" will be enlarged so as to accommodate several hundred prisoners.

Union Men Still in Jail.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 4.—C. G. Kennison, Sherman Parker, and W. F. Davis, the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners of this district, against whom informations were filed yesterday charging murder and conspiracy to murder, are now confined in the county jail. Their bail has been set at $15,000 each. The accused men say the charges against them have been trumped up to get them out of the way.

THREATEN STRIKE IN SCHOOL.

Boys in Evanston Dissatisfied with Annual Doll Show, Called a Holdup.

The boys at the Evanston Township High school have threatened to strike. Their dissatisfaction is based on the annual doll show given by the girls for the benefit of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls.

Jack Childs, son of Postmaster John A. Childs, is leader of the strike agitators.

"This doll show is a holdup game," he said yesterday. "A fellow has got to go or the girls will have nothing to do with him. We have decided that the only way is to strike all together, and then all will be in disfavor at once and it won't be so hard to bear."

The students are circulating a petition for a two weeks vacation at Christmas time instead of the ten days regularly granted.

CARRY GOLD IN SECRET TUNNEL

Removal of the Contents of the First National Bank Vaults Will Be This Afternoon.

Through a secret tunnel connecting the present bank building at Monroe and Dearborn streets with the new structure in Monroe street twelve and one-half tons of gold, one and one-half tons of silver, and currency, bringing the total value to nearly $12,000,000, will be carried this afternoon. At the close of banking hours the doors will be locked and, guarded by scores of detectives, the removal will begin. The gold, silver, and greenbacks will be piled in trunks and handled by the 500 bank employés. The occasion is the moving of the bank into its new quarters. The wrecking of the old building to prepare for the construction of the second half of the new structure will begin at once.

Shot in Quarrel Over Drink.

As the result of a quarrel, said to have arisen over the refusal to pay for a drink, John Lenahan, 28 years old, 116 Erie street, last night was shot and dangerously wounded. The shooting was in a saloon at 68 Wells street, and James Roche, a bartender, gave himself up to the police, acknowledging that he shot Lenahan. He asserted he did it in self-defense.

UNION LIABLE TO A FINE.

JUDGE HOLDOM HOLDS IT RESPONSIBLE FOR PICKETS' ACTS.

Decides That Pressfeeders' Treasury May Be Taxed from $1 to $5,000 for Doings of Strikers—Decision Forms a Precedent in Labor Litigation — Amount of Penalty to Be Fixed This Morning — Franklin Organization Wins Victory in Another Matter.

Organized labor received a severe blow yesterday when Judge Jesse Holdom found Franklin union No. 4 of pressfeeders guilty of illegal acts as an incorporated body and liable to a fine of from $1 to $5,000.

It is the first time an American trades union has been held responsible for the acts of its pickets and agents and creates a precedent that has been dreaded by every labor leader of the country. To them it appears to be the forerunner of damage suits against every organization that calls a strike.

Judge Holdom's decision was in a contempt case brought by the Chicago Typothetæ—a body of printing firms—against the Franklin union, charging it with violating the court's injunction. The injunction was issued on Oct. 9 and prohibits the members of the union from picketing the plants of the Typothetæ and intimidating their employés.

Amount of Fine to Be Fixed.

Although the court found the union guilty, it did not specify the amount of its fine. Attorneys A. H. Weseman and H. K. Tenney, who represented the firms, asked that the organization pay the maximum sum of $5,000 and that the money be turned over to the Typothetæ. This Judge Holdom denied, saying that the firms have redress through civil proceedings. The judge announced that he would hand down his decision regarding the fine this morning.

A portion of Judge Holdom's findings against the union read as follows:

"The only question is whether Franklin union No. 4 had knowledge of the violation of the injunction, whether it knew that its members were restrained from picketing and patrolling the plants of the various companies or in any manner interfering with their business.

"A corporation is liable to be punished by a fine. In this case it resolved itself down into a question of legal proof. What was the evidence that would tend to show that Franklin union No. 4 had knowledge of the violation of this injunction?"

After discussing the evidence, the judge took up the charges made by the Typothetæ attorneys that President C. F. Woerner and Secretary John M. Shea of the union knew of the violations of the injunction. The attorneys were desirous of having these men punished as individuals, but the judge refused to take that action, although he declared that both were cognizant of the assault cases and could not plead ignorance.

"The officers of the union were in this court when the facts of the assaults were heard," he said. "The president and secretary, the president particularly, were present in this court at nearly every hearing since the injunction was granted.

"If the union is a party to an unlawful combination then all in the union are equally a party. If at any time it becomes a party, aider, or abettor to the picket line at which assaults occur, then all are party to the unlawful combination. If they are a party they are guilty of violation of the injunction."

The Franklin union No. 4 is one of the richest independent labor organizations of the country. It has 1,800 members, and its treasury is said to contain over $40,000. Many of its people are employed at present.

Strikers Gain a Victory.

Coupled with the action of Judge Holdom came a substantial victory for the strikers. In this battle they have been fighting not only the Typothetæ but also the International Printing Pressmen's union and the Allied Printing Trades council. As a result of the struggle these two organizations are in a dilemma, for they may have to take away their label from every printing house in Chicago.

The laws of the Allied Printing Trades council provide that a firm must employ none but members of the unions affiliated with it to obtain the label. It has organized a union to compete with the Franklin, which it outlawed, but the firms will not hire the members and the council, to be consistent, must take away its trade mark from those that refuse.

The council does not dare to deprive the firms of the label for fear of a general war, and has appointed a committee to try to amalgamate the new with the old pressfeeders' organization. The officers of the Franklin union are opposed to this.

YALE DEFEATS HARVARD IN THE ANNUAL DEBATE.

Forensic Discussion at New Haven on the Issue of Trades Unionism—Four Victories for Eli, Ten for Crimson.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Yale won the sixteenth annual debate with Harvard tonight, the forensic competition which 3,000 persons in Wolsey Memorial hall heard being frequently punctuated with applause. Yale has now won four and Harvard ten debates.

Gen. Francis V. Greene of New York, John C. Milburn of Buffalo, and the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown university, who acted as judges, said upon form, substance of the argument, and logical presentation the judges were unanimous for Yale. They also complimented Harvard strongly. The question under debate, Yale having the affirmative and Harvard the negative, was:

"Resolved, That the history of trade unionism in the United States for the last twenty years shows a general tendency detrimental to the best interests of the country."

The debaters for Yale were: Marion Leroy Burton, 1906, T. S., Montevideo, Minn.; Robert Studebaker Binkerd, 1904, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and C. L. and Carrol Linwood Beedes, 1906, L. S. Harvard was represented by Ellwood Milton Rabenold, 1904; Norton Eugene Weldy, S. L.; and Ferdinand Quinton Morton, 1906 (colored).

At Yale's invitation a number of leading labor union officers of the state were present to hear the arguments. A much larger delegation of local workingmen who applied for admission tickets was scattered through the hall. Naturally they liked better the Harvard arguments. Yale students cheered Harvard after the decision.

Yale's argument showed the tendency of trades unionism during the last twenty years had set up union labor's rights above all other interests, insisting that violence had been resorted to in almost every strike of importance. In a majority of strikes the chief demand was the reinstatement of the union men. Yale did not question the possible value of trade organizations.

PRIZE CONTEST KILLS WOMAN.

Mrs. John Hannetman Drops Dead from Excitement While Seeking New Members to Lady Maccabees.

Her zeal to increase the membership of the order of Lady Maccabees in East Chicago cost Mrs. John Hannetman of that place her life yesterday.

The Maccabees started a contest recently, offering a prize to the woman who secured the most new members. Mrs. Hannetman, who was in the lead, was visiting Mrs. Jackson, a fellow lodge woman, when she grew so excited in discussing the contest that she fell dead. Doctors say a blood vessel was ruptured in her heart through excitement. Mrs. Jackson was unable to send for medical aid at first, she herself being prostrated by the shocking death of her lodge sister.

The prize contest has been abandoned.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

SERIOUS STRIKE IN LABOR UTOPIA

Struggle in Fox River Valley Threatens to Involve Thousands of Workers.

ISSUE IS EIGHT HOUR DAY

Shipbuilding Company at South Chicago Discharges 700 of Its Employes.

A labor war which broke out in the Fox river valley—that manufacturing Utopia to which a number of Chicago concerns migrated recently in quest of perpetual peace—and the discharge of 700 men by the Chicago Shipbuilding company, were yesterday's developments in the general retrenchment campaign of the business interests of the country.

The Fox river fight was due to an attempt of the manufacturers in Aurora, Batavia, St. Charles, Geneva, Piano, and Elgin to reduce their working forces and increase the number of hours of employment. This effort is being bitterly fought by the unions and machinists at Batavia have struck as a result.

Longer Day Causes Struggle.

The nine hour day has prevailed in the valley for several years and employer and employé have been contented. When the boom in business subsided the firms organized an employers' association under the tutelage of F. W. Job. In accordance with his policy they began preparations for "curbing" trade unions and cutting down expenses. The first step was the adoption of the ten hour day.

Thursday night the manufacturers in Batavia served notice on their men that the work day would be increased, and the 300 machinists struck. Business Agents J. J. Keppler and Lee Fischer and American Federation of Labor Organizer Ireland hastened to the town to assume charge of the struggle. They intend to spread the strike if necessary and make it involve the 10,000 wage earners who are employd throughout the valley. In this stand they have received promises of support from Secretary Thomas I. Kidd of the Amalgamated Woodworkers.

Shipbuilding Force Is Cut.

The shipbuilding company at South Chicago began to lay off men as soon as orders dropped. Already 700 workers have been discharged, and more are expected to go. The company recently renewed its agreements with the various unions it employs, but refused to make them binding for more than six months.

In the face of these evidences of industrial unrest the stationary engineers in the downtown office buildings are demanding 87½ cents an hour, 9½ cents more than their present scale. The managers have notified them that they will be fortunate if they do not suffer a cut.

Back from Employers' Meeting.

Secretary Job of the Employers' association returned from Dayton, O., yesterday. The new executive board of the Citizens' Mutual alliance—D. M. Parry's national organization of employers—met at that city and decided that "the walking delegate must go." They did not devise a plan of getting rid of him, but will do that later.

One of the members of the board moved that the alliance instruct its members not to purchase or handle goods bearing the union label. All were in sympathy with the move until an unexpected protest was heard.

"Gentlemen, we have been fighting the boycott and now we are going to boycott the label," said one of the members, and the idea was reluctantly dropped.

A. C. Marshall of Dayton was elected the permanent secretary and the headquarters will be established in Indianapolis, near the Parry offices.

STRIKE UMPIRES NAMED TODAY

Time Limit Expires, So City Railway and Employes Must Announce Choice of Arbitrators.

The ten day limit for the selection of strike arbitrators to represent the Chicago City railway and its employés expires today, but neither party has named its representative. Both, however, have chosen their men.

The dispute over the reinstatement of the seventy-five men accused of violence during the strike promises to be settled within a few days. Attorneys E. R. Bliss for the railway and Clarence Darrow for the men will hold a peace conference. It is possible Mayor Harrison will be a party to the meeting, so both parties will be satisfied with the outcome.

The railway company yesterday sent Chief O'Neill $5,000 to be distributed at his discretion, with the request that all or most of the sum be given to the Policeman's Benevolent association. The money was sent to show appreciation of police protection during the strike.

IRONWORKERS END THEIR LABOR

Executive Board Adjourns After Spreading Fuller Strike and Making New Wage Scale.

The executive board of the International Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' association, which has been meeting at McCoy's hotel, adjourned last night. During its sessions here it accomplished two things—the spreading of the strike against the George A. Fuller Construction company and the formation of a new national wage scale.

"The stories that we are in trouble are nonsense," said President Frank Buchanan. "We are stronger than ever. The national executive board has no intention of disbanding."

The building contractors of Chicago are ready to receive their guests from other cities, who will be here next week to attend the convention to form a national organization.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE WATER.

Fire Loss at 192 Madison Street Is $1,000, but the Total Damage Is $6,000.

Water thrown upon a small fire on the top floor of a building at 192 Madison street last evening did $5,000 damage. The loss by fire itself was $1,000, and was confined to the sixth floor, where the blaze was caused by crossed electric wires. The building is owned by the George High estate.

The losses of occupants were:

Mason & Hanson, sixth floor, trimmings, $2,000.
Wilk & Wurstlin, fifth floor trimmings, $1,500.
Alexander & Cohn, fourth floor, woolens, $500.
A. C. Coxuller & Co., third floor, optical goods, $500.
C. A. Gobel, second floor, hats and caps, $500.
Faddis & Yerkes' restaurant, in the basement, was flooded with water.

TAKES POISON TO END LIFE.

Miss Mary McGarry Found Unconscious in Her Room and Cared For at the Hospital.

Her mother last evening found Miss Mary McGarry, 36 years old, unconscious in her room at 2915 Butler street. She had taken carbolic acid, and her face and hands were burned. Mother and daughter had been together in the kitchen shortly before, and Mrs. McGarry said the woman had not seemed despondent. She could give no reason for the attempt. Miss McGarry was taken to the Mercy hospital, where it was said she cannot recover.

Only 19 Days to Christmas.

We are open until 10 this evening. Come in and select the Christmas Diamond. Easy monthly payments. Loftis Bros. & Co., 92 State-st.

LIQUOR SCHOOL IS SUED.

INJUNCTION ASKED AGAINST IMITATING BRAND OF LIQUOR.

Dr. W. A. Evans, Chemist Adolph Gehrmann, Commissioner Salomon, and Others Connected with the "Academy of Compounders" Made Defendants in Action Brought by an Italian Company—Damage Suit to Follow.

A bill for injunction was filed yesterday against Dr. W. A. Evans, Dr. Adolph Gehrmann, United States Commissioner A. D. Salomon, and others charging them with conducting a school wherein the pupils were taught to manufacture imitations of various liquors and cordials. A suit for $10,000 damages, it is said, will follow the injunction proceedings, which were begun in the United States Circuit court.

The action yesterday was begun by Attorneys Charlton & Copeland, representing the Fratelli Branca company, Milan, Italy. The injunction is asked against the First Academy of Compounders and Distillers, 113 Adams street, a branch, it is said, of the Columbus laboratories in the Columbus Memorial building.

Taught How to Imitate Liquors.

The lawyers charge that the academy, the first of its kind in America, teaches how to imitate various brands of liquors. In proof they show the academy's catalogue, in which it is stated that pupils are taught:

"How to manufacture gins, rums, brandies, bitters, cordials, and specials, such as Damiana cordial, Fernet-Branca, etc., in fact, every kind of liquor there is on the market.

"How to make the essence and all the ingredients used in the manufacture of the same.

"How to imitate imported liquors and straight whiskies.

"How to give new whiskies artificial age.

"How to give low proof goods strength."

Defends Work of "Academy."

Charles Norton, who is at the head of the academy, made the following statement:

"Our processes are perfectly legitimate. We aim in our academy to teach the compounding, rectifying, and distilling of all spirits and liquors. By this we mean all specific brands. We analyze the various liquors, and teach the compounding of them. Our policy is at all times to instruct our pupils not to use the names or labels of these liquors in making them and placing them on the market, but if they see fit to do it, we have no way of preventing them."

Besides the defendants mentioned, the following are named in the bill: Charles Norton, Dr. J. A. Wesener, Hans Mannhart, and United States Gauger John Cornell of the northern district.

Commissioner Salomon is named in the catalogue of the school as instructor in government laws and regulations, pure food laws, and the keeping of government books. Mr. Connell is classed as instructor in the art of gauging by rod and weight.

MADE PRISONERS IN OFFICE BY A DISCHARGED EMPLOYE.

Life Insurance Agent and Stenographers Later Have Their Jailer, G. C. A. Linder, Arrested and Fined.

Made prisoners in an office at 718 West Twenty-first street at noon yesterday by a discharged employé, E. F. Denihan and two stenographers spent a hungry two hours before the owner of the building released them. Then they had their jailer arrested.

Denihan, who is a Chicago district manager for the National Life Insurance company, went to the office to look over the books of G. C. A. Linder, a discharged agent. In the office were Miss Josephine Hansen, 2393 West Kinzie street, and Miss Rena Marks, 893 West Madison street, stenographers.

When Denihan entered, Linder demanded his pay, and a dispute followed. Then Linder slammed his desk, took the hinges off one door, drew a revolver, and remarked, tragically, "Your time has come." Then he locked the outer door and went away.

Two hours passed. Supt. Denihan was contemplating a leap from the second story window in order to secure food for the stenographers, when the landlord was heard in the hall. He answered the prisoners' call and unlocked the door.

Linder was arrested, charged with making threats and disorderly conduct. He pleaded that this "Your time has come" was prefaced with "Every dog has his day," meaning a harmless pleasantry. Supt. Denihan could not see it that way and asked to have Linder put under peace bonds.

"But make the sentence light," he said. "He owes me $500, and if I anger him I can't collect." Linder was fined $1 and costs.

ROOSEVELT HEIRS MAKE PEACE

Settle Long Litigation by Accepting $2.15 a Foot for Land Used by Railroad.

Peace made yesterday between the Roosevelt heirs and the Pennsylvania railroad ended litigation which long has occupied the attention of the courts, both state and federal.

The action involved the title to a strip of land constituting part of what was Stewart avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. The company is said to have paid $35,000 for title to the 16,000 square feet. A jury in the United States Circuit court last May valued the property at $40,000. The verdict was set aside as excessive, and the case was pending when the company made a settlement. The price paid is $2.15 a square foot.

The litigation twice has been taken to the Illinois Supreme court, and in a decision last April a cloud was said to have been thrown upon the right of the railroad to occupy the avenue. It is used by the Fort Wayne line with four main tracks from the Union station to Sixty-fifth street.

LEADER IN EVANSTON MISSING.

Charles M. Schindler, Formerly Alderman from Fifth Ward, Gone for a Week.

Friends were told yesterday that Charles M. Schindler, a contractor and politician of Evanston, had disappeared from home a week ago. His continued absence has caused alarm.

Schindler left his residence at 1421 Emerson avenue the afternoon after Thanksgiving, telling his wife that he was going to Chicago and would return in the evening. Since then nothing has been heard of him.

A few days before Mr. Schindler left he settled a number of small accounts in Evanston, and it is said he carried between $300 and $400. Schindler was alderman from the Fifth ward for the four years previous to the last election.

PLANS AIRSHIP TESTS TODAY.

Prof. Langley More Confident than Ever Owing to Improvements in Motor and Launching Track.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Prof. Langley's airships are about to be opened on the eastern branch of the Potomac, near the Washington barracks. All arrangements for the test have been completed, the airship which was wrecked at Widewater has been repaired, and tomorrow, if weather conditions permit, a public test will be made. Both Prof. Langley and Mr. Manley are more confident of success, owing to the great improvements just completed in the Manley motor and the launching track and hinged trap door.

ALBERT C. BARNUM INSANE.

Chicago Man Probably Will Be Cared For in the State Asylum at Kankakee.

Albert C. Barnum, a clerk residing at 4007 Grand boulevard, was adjudged insane in the Kankakee County court yesterday. His mother, Mrs. C. L. Barnum, said last night it was probable that her son would be cared for in the state institution at Kankakee.

ONE very acceptable form of gift would be a complete supply of correspondence papers in sizes for all purposes, engraved and stamped with the address or monogram.

We can show you all the recent fashionable tints and are amply prepared to finish the work in plenty of time for Christmas. Ask to see the attractive new correspondence papers from abroad, which are for sale nowhere else in Chicago.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

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B&K

Men's Suits and Overcoats Reduced

Stock is too heavy now; it won't be so long, at the prices we fix on the goods.

$15 for Suits of fancy worsteds and cheviots that were $20.
$18 for Suits of fancy worsteds and cheviots that were $25.
$24 for Suits of fancy worsteds and cheviots—were $28, $30, $32.

Broken Lines of Suits Below Cost.
$8 for balance of $12 Suits.
$10 for balance of $15 Suits.

Men's Overcoats, $15 to $45
Best values in Chicago.
Our prices are 25% less than similar grades are sold for elsewhere.
We call special attention to the exceptional values shown here in
Men's Overcoats at $10 & $12
Men's Belted Back Coats, broken lines of $22 and $25 grades, now $15 & $18

Browning·King·&·Co
Wabash and Madison.

ARRAIGNS CHURCH MEMBERS.

Indifference to Lawlessness Is Charged by J. H. Eckels at Presbyterian Social Union.

"There is such a thing as justice tempered by mercy, but there should be no such thing as justice tempered with indifference. If church members are indifferent to the present lawlessness and the condition of affairs in Chicago, to whom may we go to have the situation remedied?"

This declaration was made last evening by James H. Eckels at the meeting of the Presbyterian Social union at the Auditorium. His subject was "The Church as It Appears to Business Men."

In an address of introduction the Rev. William Robson Notman said that Presbyterians should be more sociable.

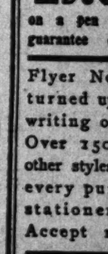
Royal Arcanum Council Elects.

Garden City council, Royal Arcanum, elected the following officers last evening at its meeting at 76 Monroe street: Regent, William S. Johnston; vice regent, Lorenso B. Elliott; secretary, F. S. Loomis; collector, Ralph L. Wyman; treasurer, E. J. A. Gold.

"THE NAME IS EVERYTHING."

Esterbrook

on a pen is an absolute guarantee of its excellence



Flyer No. 531. Points turned up. Good for writing on rough paper. Over 150 varieties of other styles to suit every purpose. All stationers have them. Accept no substitute.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John Street, N. Y.

TEAR ME OUT.
"I am good for 10 cents"

LITTLE GREEN STAMP TALKS

The Little Green Stamp isn't very large, but it's Uncle Sam's way of saying O. K.

Authorities say 90% of the bottled whiskey sold in the United States is made of cologne spirits or prune juice flavored with chemicals—to which is added a dash of whiskey.

Every Bottle of McBRAYER'S

CEDAR BROOK WHISKEY

Is bottled in bond under government supervision and bears the Little Green Government Stamp, Which is Uncle Sam's guarantee that it is absolutely pure.

Will you take the government's guarantee or the individual's word?

Hannah & Hogg
DISTRIBUTORS.
507 Wabash Avenue.

DOWIE WINS OVER SOME CREDITORS.

Convinces Them of His Solvency and Will Try to Dismiss Receivers.

PLEA FILED IN COURT.

Samuel Stevenson Will Ask that Plaintiffs Give Large Indemnity Bond.

Developments in the receivership of Dowie's Zion yesterday indicated that the restorer is seeking to turn the tables on the creditors who precipitated his present troubles, and persons in a position to know declare that tonight may find him master of the situation once more.

Immediately following a mysterious round of calls made on attorneys of the claimants by General Counsel V. V. Barnes and General Financial Manager Barnard, a significant action appeared among Dowie's creditors. The import of the mission of the Zion officers came out in Judge Kohlsaat's court, when attorneys representing clients said to have $100,000 worth of claims asserted their belief in the solvency of Dowie and asked that the receiver be dismissed.

Asks Bond of Plaintiffs.

Later in the day Attorney W. Tudor Apmadoc, representing the $100,000 claims of Dowie's brother-in-law, Samuel Stevenson, emerged from a conference with Attorney Barnes and Deacon Barnard and announced that he would appear before Judge Kohlsaat this morning and ask that the three creditors who obtained the receivership be required to file a heavy indemnity bond. This move was clearly in the interest of Dowie, for, if the bond is required and given, Dowie, in the event of his proving his solvency, may recover damages from the parties who brought about his latest batch of troubles.

Attorney Apmadoc also announced that he would petition the court to order the vacation of the lace factory by the receivers on the ground that this industry is incorporated separately from the remainder of the Zion estate.

Rumors of Rich Men to the Rescue.

It was reported that a mysterious Milwaukee millionaire of the faith had come to Elijah's rescue and even had arrived in Zion early in the morning before the departure for Chicago of Dowie's lieutenants. Another story had it that the $50,000 check expected from New York had been received and was being exhibited for the reassurance of the claimants.

But whatever the influence, it soon became evident that a large faction of the creditors were being quietly but effectively satisfied. After the calls of the Zion representatives the law firms of Helmer & Moulton, representing seven creditors, and Wickett, Bruce, Meier & Booth, representing two, appeared in the federal court and filed an answer to the receivership proceedings in which they prayed Judge Kohlsaat to inquire into the solvency of Dowie at once. They denied the insolvency of Zion and set up that Dowie should not be adjudged bankrupt for any reason specified in the original petition. When Dowie appears in court to show his financial condition these creditors will array themselves on his side.

Objecting Creditors.

The creditors in whose names the objections were filed are:

L. Gould & Co.
Plano & Attwood Manufacturing company.
R. F. Watson company.
Libby, Mcneal.
John A. Roebling's Sons company.
Badger Manufacturing company.
American Silk company.
Lesby, White & Coolidge.
D. B. Fiat & Co.

Attorney Hugh J. Kearns also filed the appearance of the Chicago Rubber Shoe company, with a claim for $400, and said it probably would join with the objecting creditors on the ground that the receivership is a profit eating affair which will result in the creditors getting less than is due them.

"Our firm and that of Attorney F. H. Wickett," said Frank Helmer, "represent $100,000 in claims against Dowie. Several of our clients have been doing business with Dowie for a long time and have always been paid what was due them. They believe full payment would be made without the receivership."

Sees $10,000,000 Assets.

The announced move to have the creditors who precipitated the receivership give a large bond to indemnify Dowie should he be proved solvent created a small sensation. After his consultation with the Zion representatives Attorney Apmadoc said:

"Conclusive proof has just been submitted to me that Dowie is worth, all told, in the neighborhood of $10,000,000. Exclusive of the $500,000, which he owes my client, Samuel Stevenson, the general overseer owes not more than $300,000. I am satisfied that Dowie can pay all the claims on him and pay them at once. Judge Barnes will be in the city tomorrow, and then we intend to ask Judge Kohlsaat to require an indemnifying bond of the original petitioning creditors. Then if Dowie proves himself solvent the parties who brought the action will have to pay the costs and will also be liable for damages."

Attorney C. B. Haffenberg, in filing the appearance of the Van Campt Grocery company of Indianapolis with a claim of $3,500, also served notice that he would unite in the opposition to the receivership. At the same session of court Gardner, Stern & Anderson filed the appearance of the Weaver Coal company, claiming a debt of $2,000. Cox, Heldman & Lipson filed the claim of the Gage-Downs company for $200, due for corsets, while Attorney S. O. Levinson filed that of Hirsch & Co. for $3,300.

Receivers Hard at Work.

In spite of these developments, Receivers Blount and Currier continued the minute preparations they are making for the investigation of Dowie's finances. Expert accountants were placed in every department of Zion and the taking of the inventory of assets commenced. The receivers give notice that their Chicago headquarters are in the office of Mr. Currier in the Home Insurance building, while their office at Zion city will be in the administration building.

An error was made in the statement that the old Zion hotel at Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street had been taken over by the receivers. It appears that Dowie disposed of his lease on this building six months ago. It is now the New Southern hotel, managed by Alexander Dryburgh.

Land Payments Due Feb. 1.

While present appearances indicate that Dowie may rally his forces and pull through the present crisis, his financial struggle likely will become acute early in the year, when payments on lands on which Zion City stands are due. It is discovered that of the 1,000 acres originally obtained for building only half is still held by Dowie only through option, he having no title to it. One-half of the remaining half is incumbered greatly, estimated at 50 per cent, and Dowie has already asked for extensions of time on tracts which he was supposed to clear up on Feb. 1.

On Feb. 1 next he will have to pay Hiram Parry $40,000, and in April Mrs. Joseph Durkin will call for $70,000, due for the 656 acres on which she holds mortgages. John Readling, Joseph Cropley, and Thomas Baker, each with farms of 100 acres and which are included in Dowie's original tract, have granted a year's extension.

Though Dowie asserts that none of his land is incumbered, in reality titles to only a few farms are vested.

Claims $14,000,000 Net Assets.

In the current issue of the Zion Banner Dowie has avoided editorial comment on the receivership. He is boastful, however, as to the outcome of the present difficulty, saying:

"I believe that the investigation of Zion's business affairs will show a rock bottom balance of about $14,000,000 to the good after every possible claim has been paid. Zion people now headed this way will bring with them $50,000,000 within five years."

Dowie insists that he is not to depart forever when he leaves on his world tour, but will return after a sojourn in Australia.

WANTS CITY HILLS FOR WINTER PLAY.

MRS HUDSON H KILLOGG

Chicago, Dec. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—My heart goes out in sympathy to the boys and girls of Chicago in winter time, for not a hill do they have to coast down on. Chicago is as flat as a pancake, so what's the use of owning a sled, with no chance to have any fun out of it, save by "hitching on" to a milk cart, which stops every other minute to unload?

Hills can be made in vacant lots, and our aldermen ought to see that they are made, too. Of course, we have fine toboggan slides in our large parks, but the anxious mother does not care to have her child go so far, and possibly get injured in the crowd. An innocent little hill near by would be a source of delight to hundreds of children.

Then what's the use of Santa Claus putting a pair of skates in a boy's stocking if he is ten miles from a pond? Flood the vacant lots and let the boys have a good time. New England children have pleasures that children of the prairie never dreamed of. Do a little home missionary work. We have plenty of heathen in our own city that need a lot of help.

MARTHA A. KELLOGG.

WANT STARS LIKE AUTOS.

MOVEMENT STARTED TO HAVE POLICE NUMBERS PLAINER.

South Water Street Merchant Asks Aldermen to See That Figures Are Made So "He Who Runs May Read"—Ald. Coughlin Proposes Electric Lights to Illuminate the Patrolmen, but Some of His Colleagues Take Proposition More seriously.

Now that the automobiles have been safely and conspicuously numbered a crusade has been started to render a like service for the police. The men who wish to have the policemen provided with stars which will bear, in fact as well as theory, some clew to their identity, have visited several aldermen and received assurances of support.

A South Water street merchant started the movement for plain numbering. In the furtherance of the plan he called upon Ald. Coughlin of the First ward. He was given a considerate hearing and at the conclusion the alderman solemnly said:

"Sure thing, I'll help you. We'll push it along. I'll have an ordinance introduced at the council providing that every copper must have an electric light in his helmet and a push button, so's you can turn on the current an' illuminate him to see what his number is."

Ald. Finn Agrees to Help.

Without feeling that Mr. Coughlin was entirely serious the merchant went to Ald. Finn, who promised to use his efforts to secure the appropriation of money in the next budget for the proper numbering of the police stars.

It was explained to Chief O'Neill by telephone that the police frequently were guilty of violations of the law and of neglect to enforce the laws, and that efforts of citizens to correct this state of affairs were without avail because the numbers on the stars could not be read.

"The police department has more serious work than that," said the chief at the other end of the wire. "Do you think we can bother our heads with trivialities of that sort?"

Unpleasant to "Take" Numbers.

Every one who has tried to "take" a policeman's number has found that the feat is almost impossible, if the latter has any reason to disguise it. The stars only are indented with the numbers. The men who want the plain markings insist that the figures should be black on a white background.

The attempt, it is said, to "take" a number is to invite arrest on some charge and to face a police magistrate the next day with an array of police evidence to prove disorderly conduct.

"I know places," the merchant said, "where as many as four policemen gather to loaf on their beats, but one can't get their names because it is impossible to get their numbers without making an apparent effort to do so. If they saw a man doing that it would be bad for him. I have no doubt but that a policeman who had been guilty and saw that his number was being 'taken' would proceed to 'beat up' the man and then prefer charges of resisting an officer."

PHYSICIAN IN HANSEN SUIT FOUND WOMAN SPRIGHTLY.

More Testimony in the $30,000 Personal Injury Case in Which the Woman Alleges Total Disability.

Miss Inga Hansen yesterday reclined on a cot in Judge Chetlain's courtroom, while Dr. Harold Moyer, witness in her suit against the City railway company to recover $30,000 for personal injuries, told of having, after an examination, found her neither blind, deaf, nor paralyzed, as she had asserted. The previous day it had been testified by Mrs. Naracon, a detective, that Miss Hansen, who appeared in court as helpless and nearly sightless, spent her evenings comfortably in her room at the Sherman house discussing the evidence, combing her hair, and reading to her physician.

Mrs. Naracon continued her testimony and told of her espial upon Miss Hansen from the next room at the hotel. She was able, she said, by "peeking" under a connecting door to identify the plaintiff. Then she told of a conversation between Miss Hansen and her counsel.

This started a bitter attack by Attorney W. J. Hynes, for the defendant, upon the plaintiff's counsel, Quinn O'Brien.

Dr. Moyer testified that he had made a medical examination of Miss Hansen while she was at the Palmer house in 1900, subsequent to the alleged accident. The use of a galvanic battery, the physician said, had convinced him that the plaintiff was not paralyzed. In testing the hearing he had used a transmitter, and the young woman had said she could hear "a little" with one ear. Afterwards the witness discovered that she could hear without the instrument.

PROOF AGAINST BAIL BOND KING.

Graft Committee Will Send It to Mayor and Seek "Andy" Craig's License.

SALOON OPEN AFTER 12.

Pension Clerk John J. Brown Leaves Office Under Fire of Accusations.

Chairman Herrmann of the graft committee yesterday afternoon ordered written up the evidence showing that Andy Craig, the Harrison station "bail bond king," had violated the midnight closing law at his saloon, the Tivoli. The evidence will be laid before Mayor Harrison.

Soon after the graft investigation began Mayor Harrison made the statement that he would take away the license of Craig as readily as that of any one, provided he had evidence on which to act.

He will be provided with that evidence today. The committee during the afternoon heard the story of a third witness, who was in the saloon after midnight on Nov. 25. One witness testified yesterday, another earlier in the week. Their joint story is that the saloon was open after midnight and drinks were sold over the bar, and that the place contained nearly fifty women, who sat at tables and asked the visitors to the saloon to buy drinks for them.

Saloon Crowded After Midnight.

Between midnight and 1 o'clock, they testified, over 150 persons were in the saloon. They said that a piano was being played and that Craig so little feared police interference that no attempt was made to lessen the noise. They saw Craig himself in the saloon, strolling about with the manner of a man having all the confidence in the world of the strength of his often tested "pull."

Until yesterday the committee's attitude in the prosecution of the case appeared to be lukewarm, but after the third witness—whose name was kept secret—was examined, the front changed. The motive in having the separate record of the case sent to the mayor was said to be a wish to bring it to his attention at once.

At a session, to be held probably on Monday, the committee will consider the question of itself recommending a revocation of the license.

Pension Clerk Quits Under Fire.

The committee during the day secured the official scalp of John J. Brown, formerly clerk of the pension board and lately license clerk in the city clerk's office. He resigned when confronted with the revelations contained in the stories of the two policemen's widows, Mrs. Elizabeth Schoenheit and Mrs. Florence Howard, regarding the manner in which they were obliged to pay the back pension amounts to different attorneys as the price of gaining the pensions. A third woman, whose identity was concealed, told a parallel story during the morning.

She said that she paid the whole of the back pension, $369, and a $500 fee in addition to Attorney John H. Lee, who, she said, declared to her that he had been required to divide with Brown.

Ald. Minweger called on Brown and told him that he could take his choice of resigning or being placed on trial before the civil service commission.

"We have caught you with the goods on," said the alderman. "You had better resign."

"Well, we will let it go at that," replied Brown. A few minutes later his resignation was in the hands of City Clerk Bender.

In spite of the resignation the committee will turn its information over to the state's attorney in the hope of a grand jury indictment.

Others Get Her Back Pension.

The woman who gave additional testimony added to her account of the way she had been induced to pay $869 for her pension the charge that some one signed her name to the first pension check without her knowledge or consent.

"I never saw the $369 back pension," she said, "and never signed any papers giving any one the right to get the pension or sign my name. The $500 extra which I paid to Attorney John H. Lee came from the $1,500 paid me by the Policemen's Benevolent association."

Another question concerning the authenticity of signature came up when Edward B. Healy, attorney for Mrs. Schoenheit, was placed on the stand. He wanted the chance to explain his connection with the case. The contract by which he was to have $1,200 he admitted and defended. He got no more, he said. When shown his receipt for $1,300 he said there was some mistake, as he was sure he had received no more than $1,200.

Then the back pension check was brought out. Seeing the committeemen looking closely at the signatures, Mr. Healy spoke out: "There is no question about the signatures."

Signs His Client's Name.

The true signature of Mrs. Schoenheit, compared with the one on the pension check, however, looked unlike the latter, and the witness was asked to look at the check and then make his statement.

"Is that signature on the back of the check that of Mrs. Schoenheit?" asked Mr. Davis.

"I think not," said Mr. Healy after a pause. "I think it is my own."

He went on to state that he had made both indorsements, one in his own name and one in Mrs. Schoenheit's through his power of attorney for her.

"Why should you sign your own name in a masculine hand and hers in a cramped, effeminate hand?" he was asked.

Mr. Healy explained that he used his bank signature for one and his natural handwriting for the other.

He said that the power of attorney was given him in a paper apart from his contract with Mrs. Schoenheit.

The lawyer maintained throughout that he acted within his rights.

"I have no excuse to offer for the contract," he said. "If I was successful in getting her the pension I was to have $1,200; if not I was to get nothing. I am willing to let any three judges in Cook county pass on it."

He denied Mrs. Schoenheit's statement that he had told her he paid a part of the money to Brown. He said he had dealt with Brown as the clerk of the pension bureau, but had not paid him a cent.

Inquiry on Englewood Station.

Affairs at the Englewood police station occupied the committee for two hours during the afternoon, but with slight result. In a letter sent the committee it was charged that while policemen were guarding Schiff's store, Sixty-third street and Wentworth avenue, the night after a fire, one or two other policemen entered the store and took away some of the goods. No testimony was given to support the accusation.

A story that policemen had done repair work at Sergeant Finley's house was inquired into. Patrolman Frank Folsom, who formerly was a plumber, said he spent fifteen minutes straightening out some gas jets, but said he was off duty at the time. Patrolman E. P. Munyon denied doing carpenter work there.

Desk Sergeant C. M. Atkinson, questioned in regard to a report that money taken from prisoners sometimes was tampered with, stated that once he had to make up $7.50 paid by mistake to a thief who had taken the original check from an insane man at Dunning, but said he knew of no other instance of property being taken. Patrolman Dennis M. Long was asked if he had paid for copies of civil service questions. He said he had not.

The committee will not meet again until Monday.

Mayor Revokes a License.

The revocation of James McCormick's saloon license is the punishment inflicted by Mayor Harrison on the Goose island saloonkeeper, in whose place, 115 Hickory street, Charles Nichols of Libertyville was robbed.

SIGHT OF BIBLE PICTURE SAVES MAN FROM MURDER.

Mrs. Barbara Chernic, in Applying for Divorce, Says Husband Ceased Attempt to Shoot Her When He Saw It.

"My husband pointed the pistol at me, but as he held the weapon his glance fell on a picture showing a scene in bible history. His hand dropped, and I was saved."

Mrs. Barbara Chernic makes this declaration in divorce proceedings against John Chernic, filed yesterday. She declares the quarrel took place last month at the residence in South Chicago. Chernic lives at 9600 Avenue N. They were married in October, 1900.

Early Meal Makes Trouble.—Because she failed to comply quickly to a demand to prepare breakfast for her husband at 2 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Mary Niemeyer in a bill for divorce declares Henry William Niemeyer struck her in the face. She left home the same day, Nov. 6. At another time, Mrs. Niemeyer charges, her husband chased her with a razor. Judge Holdom issued an injunction restraining Niemeyer from incumbering his property. Niemeyer is an undertaker at 628 North Wells street. His income is said to be $300 a month.

Calls Wealthy Husband Cruel.—Seeking a decree on separate maintenance on the charge of cruelty, Mrs. Edwin J. Cubley alleges her husband has property worth $30,000 and an income of $200 a month, yet denies her common comforts.

Other Seekers for Divorce.—Blanche Norman Ferguson sued Clarence Elmer Ferguson, a coal salesman, on the ground of cruelty. They were married Aug. 28, 1898, and lived together, it is said, until Feb. 12, 1902. Samuel Edwards, head of a theatrical company, alleged his wife, Goldie Edwards, deserted him four years ago. Mrs. Edwards now is traveling in California. They were married May 31, 1892. A decree was granted.

WANT PAY FOR 'PHONE RIGHTS.

Aldermen Will Seek to Collect $385,000 and Abolish City Toll Charges.

The finance and judiciary committees of the council next week will consider plans to collect $385,000 in back compensation from the Chicago Telephone company, and will discuss the ordinance for the abolition of toll charges by the company for conversations within the city limits.

The telephone company is unwilling to abolish the tolls on the ground that a removal of this restriction would result in a great increase of telephones in outlying regions, which would be unprofitable. A compromise has been discussed by which the tolls on outgoing messages shall be abolished, but those on incoming messages shall remain.

The $385,000 claim is based on business transacted outside of the original city as it stood before annexation.

Only 19 Days to Christmas.

We are open late tonight. It's a good time to select the Christmas Diamond. Drop in. Easy monthly payments. Lofus Bros. & Co., 92 State-st.

FIRST OF BANDIT TRIALS.

MARX TO HAVE HEARING TODAY ON HIS PLEAS OF GUILTY.

It Is Believed a Few Witnesses Will Be Heard and Further Proceedings Postponed—Police Attend Detective Driscoll's Funeral—Mystery Surrounds Reported Finding of Dynamite by Assistant Chief Schuettler and Inspector Campbell.

The trials of the car barn robbers will begin today, when Gustave Marx will be given a hearing before Judge Kersten on his pleas of guilty to the four murder indictments against him. Under the criminal law the pleas must be acted on by the court within the term in which they are made. The term of court expires this evening. Unless Marx is called for hearing today the court will lose jurisdiction of the cases and the bandit will be entitled to his freedom. The court also is compelled to hear evidence before entering sentence even in a case in which a plea of guilty has been entered.

Marx will be called into court and given the alternative of having evidence taken and sentence imposed at once or of securing a continuance on his own motion. It is probable that, after a few witnesses have been heard, further hearing and sentence will be postponed. The state, however, will be prepared for the emergency of having to dispose of the cases at once.

Driscoll Inquest Begins Today.

The inquest on the body of Detective Driscoll, whose funeral was yesterday, and on Detective Quinn, whose shooting by Marx led to the solution of the car barn mystery, also is set for this morning.

In order that the bandits may be called as witnesses the inquiry will be held in the Criminal court building, to which the prisoners may be taken from the jail without exposing them to possible attempts to escape.

Funeral of Murdered Detective.

Chicago, Lincoln park, and Evanston police did honor to the memory of Detective Driscoll at the funeral services at Our Lady of Mount Carmel church. Headed by a band of music, the policemen acted as escort to the church, where a requiem high mass was solemnized by the Rev. Father P. D. Gill, assisted by the Rev. Fathers C. M. Carr and F. Fox. In the escort were Assistant Chief Schuettler, Inspector Campbell, Chief William Mersch of the Evanston department, and Capt. Busch of the Lincoln park police.

"By your presence here today, you show that you recognize nobility of character," said the Rev. Father Gill in his sermon. "Why should a good man and faithful officer be shot down by a thug? Why are our brave policemen exposed to the bullet of every little scamp that carries a pistol? Is it lack of education? No, for the man who shot Driscoll down was educated. So were his companions. If I were to want an expert accountant, a good mathematician, a fine writer, I could find him in the prison at Joliet. It is the lack of religious training that is responsible for our criminals."

The burial was at Calvary.

Mystery in Dynamite "Find."

Much mystery surrounds the reported finding by Assistant Chief Schuettler and Inspector Campbell of a store of dynamite in a house on the northwest side. For the first time since the arrest of the bandits the police absolutely refused to tell of their movements. Schuettler and Campbell declare that the chief has instructed them to say nothing regarding the reported find, and the chief declines to be more communicative.

This extraordinary secrecy is taken as indicative of new developments in the case. It is a theory advanced that trace of others of the band now under arrest have been found, and that the discovery of the dynamite plant was the means of frustrating plans for the rescue of the prisoners.

Neidermeier Offers Bribe.

Peter Neidermeier made another bid for notoriety in the morning, when he offered Jail Guard Harry Donnelly $25,000 if the latter would help his escape from the jail.

"Get me a disguise so that I can mingle with the visitors and walk out unnoticed," he pleaded. "You will get the money at once."

The guard laughed at the offer and reported the matter to Jailer Whitman. The latter declared that Neidermeier had made an attempt to "feel out" the guard, but questioned the bandit's ability to pay any such sum for his freedom.

For the first time since her son's incarceration Mrs. Neidermeier visited her son. The meeting was affectionate and appeared to discountenance the report that the bandit's family had disowned him.

Contributions yesterday to the fund for the widows of the murdered detectives swelled the aggregate to $1,461.50. The largest single contribution was $100, from Col. R. H. Southgate of the Auditorium and Great Northern hotels.

Gustav Berger, suspected of the robbery of the St. Paul train, in which Louis Ernst, a fireman, was shot, was released by the police.

RIOTOUS STUDENTS CLUBBED.

Entire Force of Baltimore Police Reserves Needed to Quell Rush, a Number Being Injured.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—It required the entire force of reserves of the central police district to suppress riotous students at the College of Physicians and Surgeons this evening. For half an hour college halls were filled with a howling mob. Several students were injured in the rush, some being thrown downstairs and others hurt by the policemen, who were obliged to use their clubs to protect themselves and quell the riot. Several heads were broken and blood flowed. Five hundred students were in the melée, which started between men of the first year class and the second year.

BLOODSHED IN NEW GOLD FIELD

Three Men Shot and Badly Wounded in Conflicts Over Claims at Apache Canyon, New Mexico.

Rincon, N. M., Dec. 4.—Three men, badly wounded, were brought to Rincon today from the new gold fields at Apache canon for treatment. They had been shot in conflicts over claims. It is reported that several other men have been shot. No names are given. A mining expert who was sent to Apache canon to investigate returned today. He reports that the field is rich, but limited in extent. There are now 2,500 men on the ground and more arriving daily.

MAYOR HUNTING IN OKLAHOMA.

Harrison and Party of Railroad Men Will Continue Trip to Texas and Florida Points.

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Mayor Harrison of Chicago, accompanied by a party of railroad magnates, arrived today for a several days' hunting trip in southwestern Oklahoma. The party will spend a few days in the Wichita mountains, and from Oklahoma will go to Texas points, and thence to Florida to hunt.

JUSTICE BROWN'S SIGHT FAILS.

Serious Trouble with His Eyes May Result in Loss of Vision, According to Oculist.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Associate Justice Henry B. Brown of the United States Supreme court has recently had trouble with his eyes and the entire loss of sight is now threatened. He is being treated by an oculist, who, it is said, regards the case as serious.

ACTRESS BRIDE OF J. J. ASTOR'S GRANDSON.

MISS MINNIE ASHLEY — WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER

William Astor Chanler, grandson of John Jacob Astor, former congressman, explorer, and soldier, was married in New York yesterday to Miss Minnie Ashley, the actress, who won much of her fame in "A Country Girl" and in "San Toy." Mr. Chanler's first wife was Amelie Rives, the emotional southern novelist, from whom he was divorced.

W. ASTOR CHANLER WEDS.

FORMER CONGRESSMAN MARRIES MINNIE ASHLEY, ACTRESS.

Ceremony Is Performed in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church in New York in the Presence of the Immediate Friends of Families—Groom Known as Explorer, Soldier, and Politician—Bride's Career on the Stage.

New York, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—William Astor Chanler, former congressman, great-great-grandson of the first John Jacob Astor, hunter and explorer, and one of the closest friends of Mayor-elect George B. McClellan, was married today to Miss Minnie Ashley, a well known actress. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford at St. George's Protestant Episcopal church, was witnessed by Winthrop Chanler, who acted as best man; Mrs. Ashley, mother of the bride; Miss Margaret Chanler, a sister of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stuyvesant Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. John Chapman, and Mrs. Emmett.

Mr. and Mrs. Chanler left for Palm Beach, Fla., where they will spend their honeymoon.

Chanler's Trip to Africa.

Mr. Chanler is 36 years of age, and is known as an explorer, soldier, and politician. His father was J. W. Chanler, three times elected to congress in this city. Young Chanler was graduated from Harvard in 1887. The next year he went on a hunting trip to Africa. Later he and Von Hohnel, an Austrian, set out for Zanzibar, and, after many hardships, reached their destination. Returning to America he wrote his adventures in a book entitled "Through Jungle and Desert."

At the outbreak of the Spanish war he offered his services and proposed to equip a regiment at his own expense. He served through the Santiago campaign and received mention for gallant conduct.

Bride in "A Country Girl."

Miss Ashley's stage career is best known as a result of her singing and dancing in "A Country Girl." She is remembered also for her performance in "The Geisha," "Prince Pro Tem," "The Greek Slave," and other productions. She is accounted one of the most beautiful women who has recently graced the American stage. She was married to William H. Sheldon, an actor, but was divorced several years ago.

RAID BOGUS MONEY PLANT

GOVERNMENT SECRET AGENTS ARREST THREE NEAR BOSTON.

Break Into House in Suburb of Revere and Seize Plant Containing Machinery of Fine Workmanship and Paper Enough to Make Million Dollars in Notes—Men in Custody Declared to Be Expert Counterfeiters—Seven Taken at New York.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—A counterfeiting plant, containing machinery of the finest workmanship and paper enough to print a million dollars in spurious notes, was raided in the neighboring town of Revere today by government secret service officials and three men were arrested. These men are all said to be well known counterfeiters. They are John Davis, Joseph Boumenblitt, and Moses Novak. It is understood that the government made seven simultaneous arrests in or near New York.

Davis is also known as Philip Schwart, Henry Smith, Henry Lieberman, and J. Weissman, while Novak has one alias, that of H. Frankel. Davis is 33 years old and is believed to be the head of the gang. According to the secret service officers he is well known not only in this country but also in Europe.

New Yorkers Behind Plot.

It is believed that New York parties were behind the plot which was exposed today in Revere, and the counterfeiting is said to have been carried on either in that city or in Newark, before a portion of the gang came to this city.

Novak, or Frankel, as he was known in Revere, came from New York about two months ago, accompanied by a woman, and hired a house. Soon after he took possession the authorities at Washington began to receive numerous complaints that counterfeit money was being freely circulated in New England. From the larger New England cities and from New York came the report that numerous spurious gold and silver certificates were being circulated. The smaller towns and cities were also flooded with counterfeit notes.

As soon as the secret service officials thought they had located the gang operating in this vicinity, Agents W. J. Flynn of New York, John E. Murphy of St. Louis, and Joseph E. Murphy of Boston were put on the case.

Outfit of High Grade.

Today they arrested Novak on a street in Revere. They then forced their way in his house. Davis and Boumenblitt were arrested and the search of the house revealed lithograph plates bearing the imprint of many different kinds of money, presses, and many engraving tools. The paper for printing the notes was of good workmanship and a fair imitation of the genuine banknote paper.

According to the agents, Davis has an international reputation as a counterfeiter. A number of years ago he was arrested in England for making counterfeit Bank of England notes. They say he was never sentenced, as he turned queen's evidence.

Those Arrested in New York.

The secret service officials gave the names of the men arrested in New York as follows: Benjamin Farber, Jacob Farber, saloonkeeper in Essex street, in that city; Harry Stein, a restaurant keeper at 117 Monroe street; Nathan Stein, father of Harry, a grocer, at Newark, N. J.; Morris Holben, who runs a lunch counter in Essex street, New York; Morris Isenberg, and one of the employés of Harry Stein.

WOMAN HAS THRILLING SLIDE.

Milking in a Barn on the Side of a Hill When the Building Slips Five Hundred Feet to the Level.

Cumberland, Md., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. William Kiddy Middend of this county this morning had a thrilling slide for life. She was in a barn on the hillside near her home milking and had just finished when the barn, loosened by the frost, started from its moorings, sliding 500 feet down a steep incline on the snow, landing right side up on the level. It swayed greatly in its descent, but the woman clung frantically to her post, while timbers twisted and ground about her. When the building settled she, unharmed, emerged with the bucket of milk and leading the uninjured cow.

MURDER PLOT IS CHARGED.

Four of Eleven Chinamen Drowned and Survivors Say Smugglers Tried to Kill All of Them.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 4.—A wagon load of Chinamen who were being smuggled into this country was overturned early today and fell into the Erie canal. Four of the eleven on the wagon were drowned. The surviving Chinamen were locked up on charges of being illegally in the United States. Through an interpreter they said the dumping of the wagon into the canal was part of a deliberate plot to drown the whole party. They had paid the smugglers to bring them safely into the United States and had also advanced money to pay their fares to Chicago. They believe that the smugglers intended to do away with them and pocket the money advanced for their railroad fares.

POLICE RAIDERS CATCH A SCORE.

"Flying Squadron" Sweeps Through West Side Resorts Late at Night.

KNOWN CROOKS TAKEN.

Prisoners Arrested on Thursday Receive Heavy Fines in the Justice Courts.

Evolutions that mystified the officials left in the Desplaines street station marked the course of the "flying squadron" dispatched from there last evening. Twenty captives, including "Tommy" Barry, safe blower, "Kid" Dennis, pickpocket, John Lee, hold-up man, and criminals of many degrees proved the activity and value of the force.

Under command of Lieut. O'Connor, twelve detectives left the station at 9:30, and within two hours had visited scores of saloons frequented by thieves, forced themselves into houses under suspicion of being harbors of criminals, stopped and searched pedestrians whose actions were deemed suspicious, and reported back at the station for further orders.

"Tommy" Barry First Prisoner.

The saloon of John Carroll, 207 West Madison street, was the first place visited, and "Tommy" Barry, who darted towards the entrance at the appearance of the detectives, was the first man to be placed under arrest. As Lieut. O'Connor and Detective Egan entered a side door Barry, with his hat pulled over his eyes, moved towards the front entrance.

"Too late, Tommy, you're it," said O'Connor as he grasped the man's shoulder. "You couldn't pass the front door, anyway."

"Get ready, fellows, here's the squadron," Barry shouted as he stepped against the bar, but no demonstration came from his friends, who crowded the place.

From man to man the detectives went and no person in the saloon escaped the search for concealed weapons. Two revolvers were found and their owners sent to join Barry in the front. In the rear a score of young men and boys sat at tables with women and were called from their places by the policemen.

"What is your name?" "Where do you live?" "Do you work?" "Can you show anything to prove you are working?" were the questions put to the men after an inspection had revealed no weapons.

Calloused hands and a union card or time card showing the bearer to be a wage earner averted many arrests where the answers were doubted by the police. In five minutes the detectives had left the place, turning five prisoners over to the care of uniformed policemen and had hurried to a saloon in Lake street.

Warning Sent by Telephone.

That a messenger speedier than the squadron was used by friends of the prisoners was evidenced in several places entered. On the bar half emptied glasses told of the recent hurried departure of patrons of the deserted barrooms.

"That's faster than us fellows," laughed O'Connor, pointing to a telephone on the wall. "They're almost across the river now."

At every point where the detectives gathered to search a resort a crowd quickly surrounded the place and audible comments on the alacrity of the "squadron" were made. Several of the more curious had to be driven away by threats of arrest when they attempted to follow the policemen.

After the larger concert halls and saloons of the district had been visited many of the poolrooms and lodging houses investigated the previous night were searched. Three men who seemingly had taken the warnings of the night before lightly were arrested. Resistance to the search was made in only one place, where Detective Egan quickly subdued and arrested the man.

Scatter Through West Side.

When Lieut. O'Connor was satisfied with the inspection made by his men they were assigned in pairs to each principal east and west street and told to walk east to Canal.

"Stop every person who doesn't look right, search him, and learn his business," he commanded. "You probably will make a few mistakes, but use your best judgment and explain the situation."

Many citizens who had forgotten or not heard of the recent police order experienced the sensation of a supposed holdup during the next hour. The detectives, neatly dressed and walking briskly, would suddenly confront or overtake a pedestrian and halt him.

"We're police officers on special duty," was the usual brisk preliminary, as they stood close enough to grasp the "revolver hand" of either frightened citizen or desperate crook should an attempt to draw a weapon be made. "Have you a revolver? Where are you going?"

In the majority of cases brief queries proved satisfactory and after a rapid search the detectives moved on. Five young men, who failed to explain their presence, were arrested, and three others known to be thieves were sent to the station without questioning. No revolvers were found.

Fines for Those Arrested.

The record of the first day's work of the "flying squadron" was shown in the police courts in the morning. The heaviest fines, $75 and $50 each, were imposed on two vagrants. Six persons guilty of disorderly conduct paid from $10 to $25 each, and six youths found in poolrooms escaped with $10 each. Five women were fined $2 each, and only one of the persons caught by the detectives escaped without a fine. At the Harrison street station, men under Sergeant Mooney arrested four professional beggars, each of whom was fined $25.

Robbers Busy in Maywood.

Two young men, who are thought to have committed several holdups and burglaries in Maywood recently, entered four places of business there Wednesday night and Thursday morning, but were frightened away in each instance. They attempted to hold up J. Meyer, Lake street and Fifth avenue, but were chased for several blocks by two men, who exchanged shots with them, but they escaped.

"Cluett"

IS THE MARK OF THE BEST

SHIRT

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., MAKERS

RENEWED ALARM FOR THE KAISER.

Vienna Specialist Says Operation Was More Serious than Reported.

DOUBT IN BERLIN PRESS.

Now Declared That Favorable Official Bulletins Are Misleading.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

VIENNA, Dec. 4.—A throat specialist of world wide renown said today respecting the illness of Kaiser Wilhelm.

"Prof. Schmidt's prolonged stay with the kaiser is evidence of the serious condition of the patient and of the gravity of the operation. The operation, as it has been described in the newspapers, is the most insignificant imaginable. One day of rest and abstention from speaking should have been sufficient for complete recovery.

Cleavage of the Larynx.

"From the duration of the kaiser's convalescence and from Prof. Schmidt's three weeks' stay, and also from other incidents intelligible to the professional mind, it is perfectly plain that a cleavage of the larynx has been performed, and no surgeon decides upon such an operation unless there is a growth of a pernicious character.

"An order has gone forth from the court here that no Viennese surgeon is to express an opinion on the case, but at professional gatherings no reliance is placed in the assurances contained in the published bulletins.

History to Be Repeated.

"History will repeat itself. Some professional man of renown will have to be found who will inspire the emperor with full confidence in himself. He will have to face the world with the assertion to the last that the emperor's throat disease is harmless, just as Sir Morell Mackenzie did, who sacrificed his time, health, and reputation in order to keep the Emperor Frederick in ignorance of his true condition."

Doubt Speedy Recovery.

A small Frankfort paper, the Kleine Presse, which has many friends in the medical circles of Frankfort, says:

"All those who ought to know are anything but confident in the emperor's speedy recovery. They regard the illness in a different light from that shed upon it by the press in general. The emperor is much depressed and his general health has given way a good deal."

It is believed in Berlin that Prof. Schmidt has only returned to Frankfort for a time and will soon be in Berlin again. Doubts are expressed whether a second operation will not be necessary.

Berlin Press Not Satisfied.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—A section of the press continues to be inclined to doubt the official assurances that the emperor is making satisfactory progress towards recovery. The Preussische Correspondence declares he is not doing as well as could be wished, and that the wound in his throat [illegible] slowly. The paper adds that the healing slow-worn and aged. The [illegible] his majesty looks demands that the physicians [illegible]laricheche Rundichau knew the real [illegible] let the country another [illegible] of the emperor.

[illegible] paper lately started the question [illegible] appointment of a regent during his majesty's forthcoming journey south. True, the paper knocked down this self-raised ninepin, but the mere fact that the question was mooted by a journal which is regarded as being inspired by Chancellor von Bülow caused a sensation.

Emperor William will make his first appearance in public since the operation on his throat on Dec. 15, at Hanover, where he intends to review the troops. The date of the emperor's departure for the south is now fixed, provisionally, for Jan. 5.

DENIES SLUR AT GIBRALTAR.

French Minister of Marine Acquitted of Charge of Using Indiscreet Words at a Banquet.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Denial is made here of a statement published in the Figaro that Minister of Marine Pelletan in a speech at a banquet Wednesday night said:

"'It would be easy to take Gibraltar, which is only a make believe fortress.'"

The words attributed to the minister of marine, which, if correct, would show him to be guilty of a serious indiscretion, were discounted by the fact that they were published only in the Figaro, which is conducting a campaign against the marine ministry.

The Figaro this morning publishes a note from the committee in charge of the banquet stating that the marine minister did not use the words attributed to him either in a speech or in conversation at the banquet table.

URGES CRUSADE ON YANKEES.

Bonaparte Wyse of Paris, Original Receiver of Panama Canal Concession, Attacks United States.

PARIS, Dec. 5, 3 a. m.—The Eclair this morning publishes a violent letter written by Bonaparte Wyse, the French engineer to whom Colombia granted the original concession for the construction of a Panama canal. M. Wyse, taking as his text Foreign Minister Delcasse's declarations in the chamber of deputies concerning the recognition of the republic of Panama by France, makes personal attacks upon M. Delcasse, M. Pelletan, minister of marine; and M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, minister of the republic of Panama to the United States. M. Wyse concludes his letter by urging Europe and the Latin American countries to "undertake a crusade against the imminent danger indicated by the brutal aggression of the Yankees at Panama and to attack the wolves, whether they come from the rockies or elsewhere as the only way to avert the danger which threatens us."

Rejoice Over Signing Treaty.

COLON, Dec. 4.—Prefect Melendez last night held a reception of the citizens of Colon at the prefecture, with the object of presenting to the junta of Panama the patriotic felicitation of the citizens of this town on the speedy signing of the canal treaty, "thereby insuring the stability and future welfare of the republic."

Disliked Treaty, Not Note.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Minister Beaupré at Bogota, has advised the state department that the Hay-Herran canal treaty was rejected by the Colombian senate on its merits; that is to say, that the treaty itself, in its text and its spirit, was regarded as objectionable. Mr. Beaupre is confident that nothing in the instructions he had received from Washington relative to the presentation of the treaty in Bogota in the slightest degree influenced the adverse action upon that convention of the Colombian senate. The minister's advices continue to set out the fact that the Colombians still are hopeful of being able to negotiate a new treaty with the United States and are willing to extend to the United States terms much more favorable than those contained in that treaty.

Treaty Ready to Be Returned.

New York, Dec. 4.—Señor Bunau-Varilla, minister from Panama to the United States, who arrived in this city tonight from Washington, said that he was in receipt of a cablegram from Minister of Foreign Affairs Espriella notifying him that at 3 o'clock this afternoon the Hay-Varilla canal treaty was placed in the hands of United States Consul General Gudger at Panama. Señor Bunau-Varilla said the cablegram did not state on what vessel the treaty would be brought to the United States.

CHICAGO FRESHMEN MADE MEMBERS OF THREE-QUARTERS CLUB.

[From a photograph taken for THE TRIBUNE.]

(MAXWELL)
ONE OF THE SOLEMN CEREMONIALS "BIG" MAXWELL IN CHARGE

Clad in white duck trousers, sweaters, and straw hats, and marching through snow covered streets to the whistled tune of "The Good Old Summer Time," twenty-seven candidates for membership in the Three-quarters club of the University of Chicago entertained yesterday's homegoing crowds.

The novitiates, brought downtown on the Illinois Central railroad, were led through Van Buren, State, and Randolph streets to the Sherman house, where the annual initiation was held. The club is a freshman society, and the sophomores each year conduct the initiation.

The students, tied together with ropes, were marshaled by "Big" Maxwell, tackle of the football team. Maxwell is president of the club and was the ringleader in harassing the freshmen.

George Nordenholt, substitute full back, was compelled to kneel before a picture of a ballet girl in a Van Buren street art store and there declare undying affection. "Bubbles" Hill, another football player, was sent to relieve a man carrying a baby. Before all the store windows in which wax figures of girls were displayed the freshmen were compelled to kneel and propose."

John W. Thomson was compelled to address a crowd on "Why a Goat Should Wear a Red Board." In front of the Palmer house Hill was made to climb an electric light pole. The freshmen were forced to stop in front of the Randolph street restaurants and cry "Supper now is ready." Many of them were sent into candy and cigar stores to buy supplies for the sophomores. At the initiation each sophomore was armed with a barrel stave. A banquet followed.

On the way to the train the procession was marched past the girls' halls, where the "freshies" were compelled to serenade the coeds.

EXECUTE WAR MINISTER.

RUMOR THAT MEMBER OF COREAN CABINET HAS BEEN KILLED.

Disquieting Reports Received in Pekin That a Settlement of the Russo-Japanese Dispute Has Been Reached—Fear That Mikado Has Worst of the Bargain—Advices from St. Petersburg Say Answer Will Be Forwarded Next Week.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the minister of war of Corea has been executed at Seoul. No details as to the reason are given.

Pekin Hears of Settlement.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

TOKIO, Dec. 4.—Telegrams from Pekin record the fact that there are persistent rumors that a settlement of the Russo-Japanese difficulty has been reached. They are causing extreme distrust, the public fearing that if a settlement has been arrived at it is unfavorable to Japan.

Russia's Answer Nearly Ready.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 4.—Russia's reply to Japan's proposals is almost completed, but will not be ready for transmission to Tokio till next week. A strong hope is expressed in official circles that the answer will prove acceptable to Japan in the main, if not in all the details.

Russia will make concessions, but in turn propose modifications, which, it is said, will not be of a radical character. It is reiterated that the present state of the negotiations is confined to a determination of the general question relating to the rights of the respective powers in Corea.

The czar and the foreign office have freely consulted Viceroy Alexieff in the preparation of the reply. While it is not admitted that the meeting of the Japanese parliament, Dec. 8, has hastened the matter, there has been unusual activity at the foreign office for several days.

Tomorrow being the birthday of the heir presumptive, Grandduke Michael, will be a holiday and all the ministries will be closed.

ENGLAND'S REBUKE TO PERSIA.

Lord Curzon Refuses to Land on Shah's Coast Because of Reported Slight.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 5, 3 a. m.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Bushire, Persia, says that an unexpected incident led Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, who officially is visiting the Persian gulf on the Indian troopship Hardinge, to determine not to land on Persian soil. The governor of Shiraz representing the shah, had arranged to receive the viceroy at Bushire, but at the last moment the government at Teheran changed the arrangements, a matter of etiquette which if acquiesced in would have involved British prestige in oriental eyes. Lord Curzon accordingly sailed from Bushire at night without having gone ashore. The governor and other officials feel that they have received a serious rebuff, but the incident has considerable political significance, and the Persian government's conduct thoroughly deserved the rebuke, which will have an excellent moral effect.

ALARM OVER HERBERT SPENCER

Late Bulletin in London Says Condition of Famous Writer Is Causing Grave Apprehension.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A bulletin issued here this evening announces that the condition of Herbert Spencer, the famous writer, who has been ill for some time, is causing grave anxiety.

D'Annunzio's New Play Nearly Ready.

MILAN, Dec. 4.—Gabriele d'Annunzio has arrived here to personally direct the work of preparation for the production of his new tragedy, "The Daughter of Jorio," which is to be performed by Mme. Duse. The production will require the employment of some forty leading actors.

Transvaal Bank Robbed.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 4.—The Robinson bank at Randfontein was attacked today by a gang of masked men, who, after gagging the manager and his assistants, secured $15,000. The robbers escaped.

Re-elected President of Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Count von Ballestrem was today reelected president of the reichstag, virtually unanimously.

NEW CASES OF TYPHOID ARE FOUND IN EVANSTON.

Two More Students Have Fever—Health Commissioner Says There Is No Cause for Alarm—Oak Park to Inspect.

Several new cases of typhoid fever developed in Evanston yesterday, and a spread of the disease is feared. Besides Miss Alice Griffin, a student living at Chapin hall, two other students were found to have the fever. Walter Green was removed during the afternoon to his home in Elgin, it having been positively decided that his case was one of typhoid, while James Wescott, a student whose home is in Stockley, Ill., was taken to the Evanston hospital.

R. L. Boyer, a board of trade man living at 707 Hinman avenue, has been suffering from typhoid fever for three weeks, and Joseph Piersen, a tailor, living at 1215 Chicago avenue, is threatened with it.

Dr. William R. Parkes, health commissioner, said that so far there had not been enough cases to cause alarm.

The increase in the number of typhoid cases in Chicago caused the village board of Oak Park to order a special inspection of all milk sold in the village and of the drinking water.

TROUBLE OVER TYPHOID TASK.

Pittsburg Contingent at Butler Reported Disgruntled—Eleven New Cases and Six Deaths.

Butler, Pa., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The Pittsburg contingent that came here to help take charge of typhoid fever patients are disgruntled. Mayor Hays has been advised that no more aid is needed from Pittsburg. Two days ago he sent a corps of twenty-five men from Pittsburg. They had to hustle for themselves, and when a request was made by the doctors and nurses for lodging they were advised to hunt lodgings for themselves.

Father Carroll is alleged to have said that Mayor Hays did not know what he was about when he sent such people, and one of the relief committee told them they could sleep on the street. They went back to Pittsburg, as did the female nurses from Passavant hospital and several doctors.

Only eleven new cases were reported today, but there were more deaths than in any previous day since the epidemic commenced, the number being six, which makes the total to date forty-three.

PLANT TO BE MOVED EAST.

Solid Steel Tool Company of Chicago Bought by the J. H. Baker Company of Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The Solid Steel Tool company of Chicago has been purchased by the J. H. Baker Manufacturing company of Pittsburg. The works will be moved to Avenue, Pa., where the plants of the local concern are situated. The name of the Chicago works has been changed to the Solid Steel Tool and Forge company. The company manufactures track tools, drop and car forgings. The capital of the company has been increased to $300,000. The officers are H. W. Armstrong, president; H. M. Brakenridge, vice president; and Reuben Miller Jr., secretary and treasurer. The board of directors includes the three officers, Capt. Alfred Hicks, and J. D. Wilson.

CAT CHASES MOUSE, CHILD DIES.

Feline in Home of Mrs. John Stanberry at Vandalia Dislodges Gun and Two Year Old Is Killed.

Vandalia, Ill., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—A cat chasing a mouse in the home of Mrs. John Stanberry today caused a gun in a corner of the room to fall and be discharged, the load killing instantly a 2 year old child.

THE HUB

HENRY C. LYTTON Pres.

OPEN TONIGHT UNTIL TEN O'CLOCK.

A Great Deal in **Fine Suits**

OWING to the reorganization of the firm one of the largest and best known wholesale clothiers in the United States was compelled to close out their entire stock, consisting of nearly 10,000 fine suits and overcoats, which we secured at less than 65% of the cost of the goods...This saving we propose to divide with our customers, and by so doing give by far the GREATEST MONEY-SAVING CHANCE OF THE SEASON...These garments are all guaranteed to be made by only the most skilled workmen and are noted especially for the stylish broad shoulders on the overcoats and the natty, close-fitting, artistic cut of the suits.

The suits comprise men's strictly all-wool worsteds, cassimeres, cheviots and tweeds..are all hand-made throughout with the new broad shoulders..sewed with silk, lined with the very best of trimmings and cut in the latest styles..all garments sold with the maker's guarantee, and his name is famous, being advertised extensively in all the papers from Maine to California..suits made to sell at $15, $20 and $28, in this sale at..... **$11, $14 and $18**

Some Extraordinary Values in Men's Overcoats.

Men's vicuna and kersey overcoats..qualities sold by us earlier at $12 and $14, now..... **$10**

Men's finer overcoats..qualities sold by us earlier at $20, now..... **$15**

Men's finest overcoats..qualities sold by us earlier at $25 and $30, now..... **$20**

The Hub Is the Center for the Useful Holiday Gift.

CONFESS TAKING BRIBES.

TWO GRAND RAPIDS SUSPECTS ADMIT SALSBURY'S CHARGES.

Former Ald. Ghysels and Corey P. Bissell, Once Member of Board of Public Works, Voluntarily Tell Prosecutor They Are Guilty—Say They Will Plead Guilty in Superior Court Today—One Additional Arrest Expected.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Two of the former officials of this city, charged by Lant K. Salsbury with receiving bribes in the water boodle scandal, made voluntary confessions to Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Ward this afternoon.

The men who confessed were ex-Ald. Abraham Ghysels of the Sixth ward and Corey P. Bissell, former member of the board of public works.

Confess to Salsbury's Charges.

Late in the afternoon Ghysels went to Mr. Ward's office and made a statement of the boodle transactions. He acknowledged that he accepted an envelope from Salsbury containing $300 as the latter had charged in his confession.

This confession was followed a few minutes later by the appearance of Bissell, who also made a statement of his connection with the deal, acknowledging that he had accepted $500 and otherwise corroborating Salsbury's statement that he approached members of the council with the boodle proposition. Both Ghysels and Bissell informed the prosecutor that they will plead guilty in the Superior court tomorrow.

The statement that ex-Ald. Lozier of the Eleventh ward had neglected to appear when wanted in police court, and that his bond was liable to be estreated, elicited a report from his attorney today, who explained to Judge Haggerty that he and his client understood that Lozier was to appear tomorrow. The attorney promised to have his client in court tomorrow morning, and Mr. Ward assented to that arrangement.

Arrest in Prospect.

No additional warrants were issued today, but there may be one arrest tomorrow if the prosecution can get the warrant served. Assistant Prosecutor Ward declines to give the name of the man who is wanted.

The examination of Ald. Charles T. Johnson, charged with accepting a bribe from Salsbury, was taken up today. Salsbury had sufficiently recovered to again take the stand as a witness. He was unable to remember any more than the substance of various conversations with Johnson in the summer of 1900, but stated that Johnson agreed to support the water deal for $1,000 in cash, $350 of which Salsbury said he paid him. Salsbury said he further promised him $5,000 in bonds.

RAID ON THIEVES' RESORT FINDS COUNTERFEITERS' DEN.

Police Capture Charles Belknap After a Struggle in Rear of 260 Twenty-fifth Place—Complete Outfit Confiscated.

In a raid last night on a supposed thieves' resort in the rear of 260 Twenty-fifth place the police, instead, stumbled upon a counterfeiter's den. In his effort to escape Charles Belknap engaged in a struggle with Sergeant Phil Miller, and was overpowered and arrested. Mrs. Frances Belknap, his wife, later was taken into custody. Both will be held for Capt. Porter of the government secret service, who will be notified of their arrest.

Belknap and his wife occupied four rooms. Capt. P. D. O'Brien was informed that the place was a "hangout" for thieves. Sergeant Miller and four detectives were sent at 9 o'clock to raid the place.

Stationing two men at the front door and two at the rear Sergeant Miller entered the house. At first he was refused admission. Belknap finally was induced to open the door, believing that a friend was outside.

The rooms were searched by the police. One was fitted up as a laboratory, and contained all the most improved appliances for making counterfeit silver dollars. Thirty-five bogus dollars, which had been turned out from the molds only a short time, were confiscated by the police, together with a trunk full of tools.

Among the articles taken from the rooms were an electric battery, molds, several hundred files, bottles of chemicals, a small stove, crucibles, ladles, and melted metal.

A second trip was made to the house and Mrs. Belknap was found. Neighbors say that many men have been in the habit of calling regularly. It is believed that these acted as agents for Belknap in circulating the money. The police also say that Belknap has served time in Joliet for counterfeiting.

The counterfeit dollars purported to be of the issues of 1888 and 1891. They were almost perfect and had the ring of the genuine. Belknap's den was a model workshop, and he is an expert mechanic. Several engraved plates also were found.

Hints Protection for Holland.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 4.—During the debate on the budget in the second chamber of the states general today the premier announced that it was the intention of the government to impose a new customs tariff beginning Jan. 1. The premier gave no details, but it is believed that the new duties will have a protectionist tendency.

TESTIFY IN CONDEMNATION SUIT

Railway Engineers Tell Court of Value of Pennsylvania Freight Terminal West of River.

Bushrod Taylor, a civil engineer employed by the Pennsylvania railroad, was called as a witness yesterday in the condemnation suit begun by the sanitary district to obtain possession of land along the west bank of the river between Madison and Van Buren streets. Taylor testified that it will cost the Pennsylvania company $80,000 to operate its business while reconstructing the freight house which is situated on land sought to be condemned. Vice President John Whitman of the Chicago and Northwestern testified that in his opinion the freight terminal owned by the defendant is worth $13,000,000 and that it will be damaged $5,000,000 by the condemnation of the land.

Waltham Watches

Moderate price. Correct performance. Lasting quality.

"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

Saturday Night Sale

4 TO 9 O'CLOCK ONLY

100 GENTLEMEN'S 16 SIZE DUEBER-HAMPDEN

Gold-Filled Watches

Guaranteed 20 Years
Beautifully Engraved Cases
Jeweled Movements

Only $12.25 worth $25.

$1.00 cash and $1.00 a week.

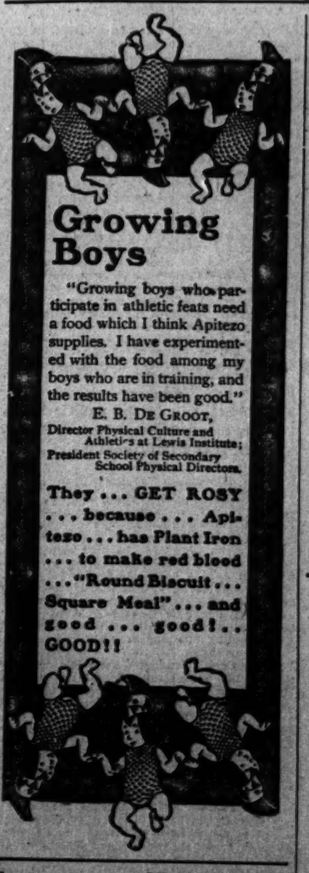
75 ladies' 14-karat gold-filled case, guaranteed for 25 years, with very fine Hampden movement, only .....

$18.75 worth $50.

$1.00 cash and $1.00 a week.

STRELITZ BROS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
AMERICAN WATCHES
Second Floor, Columbus Memorial Building
105 STATE STREET.



Growing Boys

"Growing boys who participate in athletic feats need a food which I think Apitezo supplies. I have experimented with the food among my boys who are in training, and the results have been good."

E. B. DE GROOT,
Director Physical Culture and Athletics at Lewis Institute; President Society of Secondary School Physical Directors.

They ... GET ROSY ... because ... Apitezo ... has Plant Iron ... to make red blood ..."Round Biscuit ... Square Meal" ... and good ... good!.. GOOD!!

A ... OD STYLE TO ... T Wabash & Monroe

Ye Olde Inn Ale

The Baron rich is broad estate,
Bold tales of valor would relate,
And clear his throat for speech of State
With
Ye Olde Inn Ale

This ale owes its exceptional goodness to the secret of its brewing: the honest "Old Country" process of centuries ago. It is light, mellow, satisfying and healthful, and positively has no equal.

12 bottles delivered $1.50. 'Phone South 349

On draught everywhere. Try it.

KEELEY BREWING CO., Chicago.

TEAR ME OUT.

"I am good for 10 cents"

RISKS HIS LIFE TO SAVE WARSHIP

Sailor Swims 100 Yards in Raging Waves to Carry Hawser to the Adder.

TALE OF DARING AT SEA.

Submarine Boat Moccasin Is Stranded Without a Leak and Uninjured.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The heroism of a sailor in Uncle Sam's navy saved the submarine torpedo boat Adder from probable destruction. It was Boatswain Deery. He swam a hundred yards from the tug Peoria to the disabled torpedo boat, during a furious gale, while heavy seas were crashing over the Peoria and burying the drifting submarine boats beneath tons of water. Deery, with a slender line fastened around his waist, plunged into the ocean and battled with wind and tide, finally reaching the Adder and gaining its deck. There he hauled a thick hawser aboard by means of the life line and made it fast.

Tossed Like a Cork.

At this time the Adder was being tossed about like a cork one minute and driven far beneath the surface the next, rolling and wallowing in such a manner as to make it almost impossible to retain a position upon the scanty decking, but Deery held on and accomplished his work. Then he went back to the tug hand over hand on the hawser.

Moccasin Tight as a Drum.

The Adder was towed into the navy yard today, leaking badly and with the delicate electrical machinery twisted and smashed. The Moccasin, on the other hand, is stranded high and dry at Currituck. The boat was boarded today. It was found to be tight as a drum, with not a drop of water inside and the machinery uninjured.

Lieut. English, commanding officer of the Peoria, says the submarines towed well enough until they were just off the Virginia capes. There the heavy seas running at the time proved too much for the frail towing bitts of the Adder, which was towing first, following the tug. They snapped short and the two submarine vessels went adrift.

Battle with the Gale.

The Peoria sought to catch them, but they drifted southward before the wind rapidly. There were only the broken bitts on which to get a hold, so the tug could only run in between them and keep them from bumping together.

The seas were running entirely too high, the lieutenant said, for the tug to run alongside the boats, and it would have been suicidal to have lowered a boat. All the Peoria could do, therefore, was to keep the boats apart. All Wednesday night this continued and then the line between the boats snapped.

It was then that Boatswain Deery, who comes from Brooklyn, performed his heroic act in a last attempt to save the boats. After he had made fast his line to the Adder and succeeded at the risk of his life in regaining the tug, the cruiser Yankton appeared, and the Moccasin was left to its care, while the Peoria fought its way up the coast with the Adder. Great seas swept the boat's bows all night and it had a hard time reaching port.

British Cruiser in Bad Way.

Nanaimo, B. C., Dec. 4.—The stranded British cruiser Flora is in a much worse condition than supposed. The forward plates are badly strained and a large section of keel is torn away. The cruiser is lying at an angle of 18 degrees, with a decided list to starboard at low tide. There is five fathoms of water at its stern and two about amidships. Serious fears are entertained that at extreme low tide the vessel will cant over completely.

SURPRISE COMES IN TRIAL FOR MAIL POUCH FRAUDS.

Defense in Case of Upton and McGregor at Baltimore Holds Prosecution Has Not Made Good.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4.—Pinning confidence in their belief that the prosecution has failed to make a prima facie case against former Postal Clerks Thomas W. McGregor and Columbus E. Upton, counsel for the defense in the trial for alleged conspiracy to defraud the government by selling leather pouches at exorbitant prices decided today to close the case without putting a single witness on the stand to testify for their clients.

When United States District Attorney John C. Rose announced to Judge Morris and the jury that the government had produced all its testimony it was generally thought that witnesses for the defense would be called immediately. William S. Bryan of counsel for the accused sprung a surprise when he arose and announced to the contrary. The prayers will be prepared tomorrow and exchanged between counsel. Argument on the prayers will be offered on Monday.

John J. Hawley, chief clerk to First Assistant Postmaster General Robert J. Wynne, identified his signature on orders for pouches. He explained that he acted as first assistant postmaster general during the absence of Mr. Wynne.

William J. Stewart, a clerk in the store of Smith, the Baltimore leather merchant, was the last witness. He said he saw McGregor give Smith checks on warrants on three or four occasions; that Smith went out, and after an absence of ten minutes returned with a package of money each time. He did not know what disposition was made of the money, as he knew he "was not wanted and walked to the front of the store."

TWO ALDERMEN UNDER ARREST

Milwaukee Men Accused of "Boodling" in Connection with a Side Track Ordinance.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—William H. Murphy, alderman from the Third ward, and Sigmund J. Richter, formerly alderman from the Second ward, were arrested this evening upon complaint of members of the citizens' committee of ten charged with having solicited and accepted bribes. Members of the committee say other arrests will follow. Several aldermen are under suspicion. The alleged bribe is in consideration of a promise of the alderman to secure the passage of an ordinance giving to the company the privilege of laying a sidetrack.

OBITUARY.

ALBERT A. HONEY, Chicago, inventor of the underground trolley, died yesterday morning from a stroke of paralysis, in the Chicago Union hospital. Mr. Honey was an old time telegraph operator, beginning when 12 years old with the old Illinois Telegraph company. He was one of the three operators first employed by the Associated Press in Chicago. Later he entered into the employ of the Union Pacific railway company, and later superintended the construction of the lines of the Northern Pacific from Bismarck to the Pacific coast. Mr. Honey located in Chicago in 1901, and until within the last six months, when illness necessitated his resignation, was president of the Magnetic Equipment company. He was one of the organizers of the old time Telegraphers' association.

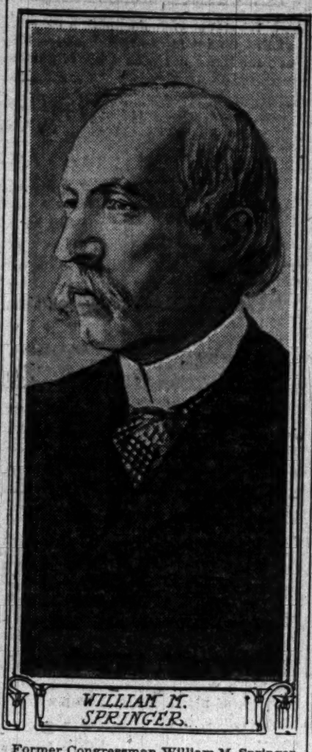
CAPT. D. E. BRONSON of Breckinridge, Minn., died yesterday afternoon. He was about 68 years old. He leaves a wife, who lives in Chicago, and two married sons. He served as a captain during the Indian wars in the west.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Chicago-Grand Rapids Line.

Via New Buffalo. Trains leave Chicago 7:15 a. m., 12 noon, 4:45 p. m., and 11:50 p. m. Through sleepers and parlor cars. City ticket office, 119 Adams street. Tel. Har. 3370.

FORMER DEMOCRATIC LEADER, WHO IS DEAD.



WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.

Former Congressman William M. Springer, who represented the Springfield (Ill.) district in congress from 1875 to 1895, and was a democratic leader in the house, died yesterday in Washington. Mr. Springer was appointed chief justice of the Court of Appeals of the Indian territory when he left congress and served until 1899. He had lived in Washington, practicing law there, since his return from the Indian territory.

DEATH OF W. M. SPRINGER

FORMER ILLINOIS CONGRESSMAN VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA.

Taken with a Chill While Attending a Dinner Party in Chicago on Thanksgiving Day, He Returns Ill to His Home at the National Capital —Grows Worse Steadily and the End Comes Early Friday Morning— Sketch of an Active Career.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Ex-Representative William M. Springer of Illinois, formerly democratic leader in the house of representatives, died at his residence here this morning of pneumonia. Mr. Springer was taken ill in Chicago on Thanksgiving day while attending a dinner party. He was suddenly seized with a violent chill and from that moment grew steadily worse. He was removed from Chicago and arrived here on Saturday and pneumonia soon developed.

At midnight last night his family were hopeful, as his temperature again became normal, but they were fearful of a collapse, which occurred shortly before 3 o'clock and the former congressman and judge sank rapidly, and died at 3:25 o'clock. His wife and his son, Chaplain R. W. Springer of the army, and Drs. George Curtis and J. B. Gregg Curtis were with Mr. Springer when he died.

Was Popular in Congress.

The former congressman, who was extremely popular in Washington, was elected to congress from the Springfield district in 1874, and served until 1895. He was an extremely active man and was prominent during his entire public life. He was at one time leader when the democrats controlled the house, being chairman of the ways and means committee. He took a conspicuous part in the bitter and prolonged fight in the Fifty-first congress over the adoption of the Reed rules, which democrats asserted were framed to gag the house and deprive the minority of its rights. Later he participated in a fight for the Wilson tariff bill.

Career on the Bench.

After leaving congress Mr. Springer was appointed chief justice of the Supreme court of Indian territory, and his term of office expired in 1899. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law in this city. His mission to Chicago was in connection with the drainage canal suit, now pending in the Supreme court of the United States.

Mr. Springer was popular here, and much regret was expressed on the floor of the house today over his death. A large number of the members of the house will attend the funeral, which will occur next Monday at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, and be conducted by the Rev. Frank Bristol. The republican and democratic members of the Illinois delegation called upon Mrs. Springer this afternoon to condole with her over her great loss. They have arranged to send a floral piece as a mark of respect.

Sketch of His Career.

Although Mr. Springer was born in Sullivan county, Ind., May 30, 1836, he always called himself an Illinoisan and one with a right to the title of pioneer. He made his home in Springfield, studied a year or more at the Illinois State university at Champaign, finishing his studies with honors at the State University of Indiana.

Judge Springer's college life was mellowed with romance. While at Bloomington he met Miss Rebecca Ruter. Before the two had reached commencement they were plighted. The courtship has resulted in forty-five years of happy married life.

Judge Springer returned to Springfield and became secretary of the Illinois constitutional convention when 26 years old. He was subsequently assistant secretary of the Illinois state senate. From 1875 to 1895 he represented his district in congress, being in turn chairman of the banking, ways and means, currency, and other committees. In 1895 he was appointed judge of the United States court in Indian territory by President Cleveland, afterwards becoming chief justice of the Indian territory Supreme court. He returned to Washington in 1900, becoming chief counsel for the Cherokee Indians and, in fact, all five of the civilized tribes. For the last two years he acted as special counsel for the sanitary district in the suit instituted by the state of Missouri against the drainage canal.

The death of Mr. Springer has resulted in the indefinite suspension of the hearing of the interstate canal case. The sanitary commissioners yesterday sent the following message of condolence to Mrs. Springer:

"Judge Springer's associates on both sides of the Missouri case desire to express to you their deepest sympathy in your sad bereavement. We all learned to love the judge for his beautiful character, sweet disposition, and sterling integrity and ability."

In order to give those attending the interstate canal hearing opportunity to attend the funeral an adjournment was taken until Dec. 28. A further continuance may be taken at the discretion of Commissioner Bright. Commissioner Bright and Attorney Todd will start for Washington at once.

Todd Lunsford, secretary of the Iroquois club, announced yesterday that the following committee had been appointed to represent the club at the funeral: Congressman George P. Foster, Congressman James McAndrews, Col. James Hamilton Lewis, William O. Coleman, Rivers McNeill, Frank Hoyne, E. M. Phelps, and Judge Honoré of Chicago; Charles K. Todd of Kewanee, Ill.; Alfred Orendorff and William Ridgely of Springfield, Ill.

HANNA WILL NOT DIRECT CAMPAIGN

Conference with Roosevelt Decides Ohio Senator on Withdrawal.

PERRY HEATH A FACTOR.

President and Chairman Unable to Agree Over Question Affecting Friends.

(Continued from first page.)

supposed would be the case. Before the senator took his seat the petitions and protests were far less numerous than they are now, although that was the time of all times for a successful contest.

While the numbers of these petitions continue to astonish the senate, the mystifying thing is that none allege any real, substantial reason why Mr. Smoot be expelled, and, as yet, there has not been put on file a scrap of evidence which would be sufficient to justify any court in convicting the Utah senator, even of a misdemeanor. The fact that he belongs to the Mormon church, which is clearly stated in his biography, and which no one denies, seems to be the sole reason for this extraordinary outburst of petitions and protests directed against a regularly elected member of the senate.

Based on Vague Inference.

It has been alleged that Mr. Smoot is not only a Mormon but that he is a polygamist. Not the faintest suspicion of evidence to support this charge has as yet reached the senate. Some good women have argued that inasmuch as the Mormon church was openly committed to polygamy, and as Mr. Smoot is an apostle in that church, he must necessarily be a polygamist. Beyond this vague inference there is nothing on which to base an attack upon the personal character of the Utah senator.

Another curious charge, also wholly unsupported by evidence, is that Mr. Smoot took an oath to the Mormon church by which he agreed to submit to the authority of that organization to the exclusion of his allegiance to the nation. This oath is said to have been taken, in the secret council of the Mormon church. There is absolutely nothing but current rumor to justify any such statement. Of course, no evidence of such an oath can possibly be produced, unless one of the dignitaries of the Mormon church should go back on his allegiance to that organization and expose its most sacred secrets.

Furthermore, this oath, if it ever was taken, was sworn to long ago, whereas Mr. Smoot publicly took an oath last spring to support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic. This oath is at least fresher and was made publicly.

Not Like Roberts Case.

When Mr. Roberts was denied his seat in the house of representatives there was at least prima facie evidence that he was a polygamist at that time, and he had actually been convicted of the crime and pardoned before his election. The senate committee on privileges and elections has as yet been furnished with no evidence whatever that Senator Smoot was ever married to any one except his recognized wife, Alfa M. Eldredge, to whom he was married in 1884. If he has had other wives he put them away long before his election to the senate.

These facts are cited merely to show what a curious condition confronts the senate. Thousands upon thousands of petitions have been placed on file, charging a member of the senate, by inference, at least, with the crime of treason on the one hand and polygamy on the other. The senate is asked to expel him without a particle of evidence that either of these charges is true. To expel a senator requires a two-thirds vote of the entire senate. That is to say, sixty out of ninety senators must vote to expel their colleague before he can legally be driven from the senate. Mr. Smoot is a republican. He votes with his party on all matters, enters the republican caucus, was assigned to committees as a republican, and in every other respect has the same rights and privileges as any other senator on the floor.

There is no doubt as to the legality and regularity of the Utah senator's election. His seat cannot be contested on that score for the simple reason that no one is asking for his place. The petitions simply demand that he be put out of the senate. This, then, is a remarkable condition of affairs, that in spite of a total lack of evidence and the fact that it will require the solid vote of his republican associates to expel him, the senate is continually asked to rid itself of Reed Smoot of Utah, and the petitions asking for this extraordinary action pour into the box day by day in increasing numbers.

Rival Candidates from Illinois.

Representative Warner and Attorney General Hamlin, rival candidates for the governorship of Illinois, arrived here tonight. Mr. Hamlin came for the purpose of attending the Gridiron club dinner tomorrow night, and Representative Warner to resume his congressional duties. Mr. Hamlin may call upon the president tomorrow, but declined to say whether or not he would discuss the political situation in Illinois. Both candidates declined to discuss their chances, stating that they had made up their minds not to say anything for publication for the present. The attorney general did say, however, that he would take the stump when the campaign warmed up.

Col. Warner will remain in Washington until congress adjourns for the holiday recess. Pending that time he will devote his attention to the preliminaries concerning his organization for the contest. All this work will be done by correspondence with his lieutenants in Illinois and before the Christmas recess the last candidate to declare himself will have all his plans completed. At the beginning of the recess he will go to Illinois to put these plans into operation and to begin the real work of the campaign.

Col. Warner will not open headquarters for some time to come and in this respect his plans differ from those of his rivals. After looking over the field here and learning what the legislative program in congress will be he will make a canvass of the state if the business of the session is such as to justify this course.

When asked what the effect of the candidacy of Representative Warner would have upon his chances for securing the nomination Attorney General Hamlin replied:

"I do not care to discuss the subject. I came to Washington on a little law business and to attend the Gridiron club dinner. Before I left home I made up my mind not to discuss the political situation in the newspapers and I am determined to adhere to my purpose."

Means Better Public Buildings.

According to the supervising architect of the treasury, within the last eight months there has been a decrease of 15 per cent in the cost of building materials and as a result some structures authorized by the last congress will be constructed of better material and the buildings of a much better appearance will be the result. Pekin, Ill., is one of the cities that will reap the advantage of this reduction. This is due to the system in the supervising architect's office. When congress authorizes a number of buildings the supervising architect takes them up in alphabetical order, prepares the plans, and awards the contracts. Owing to this system some buildings authorized for Illinois will not be as well constructed nor of as good appearance as those lower down in the alphabetical list. Since congress authorized the construction of several buildings in Illinois there has been an increase of 30 per cent to the cost of building material, and this fact seriously handicapped the supervising architect in his work. There are indications that there will be a further reduction in the cost of materials and it is the opinion of the officials of the treasury department that before many months these prices will decline to the normal point and that this will be greatly to the advantage of the government.

Representative Graff called upon the supervising architect today relative to the postoffice at Pekin and was greatly pleased to learn that a much better structure will be erected in that city than was anticipated after the rise in material. The supervising architect is now preparing plans for this building and will advertise for bids in February. The contracts will be awarded in May and within twelve or fourteen months after that time the building will be completed.

Gathmann Asks for Aid.

Lewis Gathmann, inventor of the dynamite shells which he claimed would annihilate a whole fleet, is now asking the board of ordnance and fortifications for an allowance of $21,000 to be used in the construction of a flying machine. Mr. Gathmann calls his new invention an "aero-locomotive," and claims he has solved the aerial navigation problem. He proposes to construct a model weighing 1,200 pounds, which will bear the weight of two men and to raise the machine in the air for a flight of fifteen miles, when he claims it will descend, unharmed, and after a second supply of fuel will repeat this flight. The board of ordnance and fortifications is not inclined to grant the request of Mr. Gathmann, inasmuch as his dynamite shells, for which he claimed so much, met with an extraordinary and complete failure. It is a curious fact that this inventor always asks the government to furnish money with which to make tests of his inventions. He has succeeded in having large amounts allotted to him for experiments.

Nebraska Ignores Tariff.

"Nebraska is not thinking about the tariff question," said Representative Burkett. "I do not believe the people of other sections of the country are greatly interested in this subject, but apparently are satisfied with existing conditions. About the only discussion of the tariff question that I know of is carried on by the newspapers."

"There is scarcely any demand for tariff legislation in my state," said Representative Samuel W. Smith of Michigan. "The glass manufacturers were pretty badly treated by the Dingley tariff law, and they desire to have the glass schedule revised. This industry is struggling under great hardships, but those engaged in it are taking a sensible view of the tariff question and would rather continue to struggle along with the present rate of duty on the products used by them because they appreciate that it will be impossible to correct wrongs in the glass schedule without a revision of the entire traiff. They know that to revise the tariff would result in a disturbance in the business world. They do not care to bring this about, and consequently are willing to wait until the proper time arrives for a revision of the tariff, when I believe they will get fairer treatment. Outside of this industry there is practically no demand for tariff legislation in my state."

Peoria Wants Larger Postoffice.

Representative Graff will introduce tomorrow a bill providing for an appropriation of $250,000 for enlarging the postoffice at Peoria. "Peoria is the second city in Illinois," he said. "It is the largest internal revenue collection district in the United States. Its general and postal business is increasing rapidly, and it is therefore necessary to increase the size of the postoffice building so as to transact the business."

CONSULS IN BITTER QUARREL.

American Officials at Shanghai and Chefoo at Odds and State Department Is Involved.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Serious charges against United States Consul John Goodnow at Shanghai, China, have been filed at the state department and he is now in this country hastening to Washington to answer them. United States Consul John Fowler, whose post is at Chefoo, China, is also bound for Washington with the avowed intention of obtaining Goodnow's official scalp. Some startling disclosures affecting the consular service are hinted at.

The charges filed against Goodnow, who has served at Shanghai since 1896, when he was appointed to the consular service from Minnesota, were brought by G. F. Curtis, an attorney of Shanghai. Although the state department officials do not discuss the charges, it is believed they include malfeasance and destruction of documents.

But it is around the quarrel between Fowler and Goodnow the most attention centers. It is told that Goodnow incurred the enmity of Fowler by dealing harshly in his consular court at Shanghai with a person attached in some capacity to the United States consulate at Chefoo. As a result the quarrel, which has reached around the world, is so bitter that China in the future will be too small for both of the consuls.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—When the statement was printed here last week that Attorney Curtis of Shanghai had filed complaint against him, Consul Goodnow said: "Curtis has as an attorney been insulting and obstreperous before the consular court of Shanghai. I came near disbarring him. I have not heard that he intends suing my bondsmen for $40,000 nor have I heard that he has sent on charges to the president against me. If he charges me with malfeasance in office he has done something which is malicious and false. My record as a consul general is clear. Curtis is a bitter enemy of mine, simply because I will not let him have his own way in the consular court over which I have jurisdiction."

LOWER RANK FOR WOOD.

Unless Extra Session Adjourns Before Monday Noon Nomination as Major General Will Fail.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Unless both houses of congress agree to end the extra session before noon on Monday all recess nominations will fail. This means that Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood must resume the rank of a brigadier general and that the investigation of the charges preferred against him by Maj. Estes G. Rathbone must cease.

The failure of Maj. Gen. Wood's confirmation would have a similar effect on the appointments of 167 army officers, advanced by reason of Gen. Wood's promotion, all of whom have assumed the ranks and pay of their new appointments in the same manner as though their nominations had been confirmed by the senate. Considerable alarm is felt at the war department over the distinct chance that no order regarding officers who were promoted in recess and whose rank depends on the promotion of Gen. Wood and other officers.

The situation is said to be without precedent in the senate. It had been argued in the senate that if the nomination of Wood failed of confirmation through the failure of the senate committee on military affairs to complete its hearing of charges against confirmation, or for other cause, that the nomination would be again sent to the senate for action at the regular session.

This program was suggested on the theory that nominations and recess appointments have the same effect. An examination of the rules, however, discloses that a nomination does not carry authority for the president to clothe the nominee with rank and pay of the office to which he is appointed.

The senate committee on military affairs will convene on Monday at 11 o'clock to resume its hearing of the Wood case. If the hearing should continue until one minute after 12 o'clock the committee would be in the unique situation of investigating a matter which was not pending before the senate.

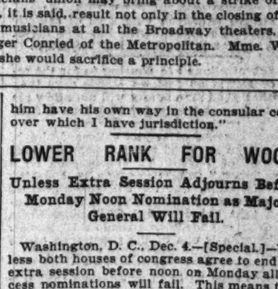
DEATHS.

[For other death notices see page 18.]

GRASSIE—James Grassie of firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., at St. Luke's hospital Friday night, Dec. 4. Funeral notice later.

NON-UNION HARPIST WHO MAY CAUSE STRIKE AND MUSIC FAMINE IN NEW YORK.

Mme. Weill is the nonunion member of the orchestra at the Metropolitan Opera house in New York whose refusal to join the musicians' union may bring about a strike of the grand opera orchestra, an event which would, it is said, result not only in the closing of the grand opera out in the locking out of the musicians at all the Broadway theaters, the managers having decided to stand by Manager Conried of the Metropolitan. Mme. Weill refuses to join the union because in doing so she would sacrifice a principle.



TEAR ME OUT.

"I am good for 10 cents"

A POPULAR WOMAN

AN INTERVIEW WITH MRS. ISAAC FULTON, OF IRWIN, PA.

She Was a Victim of Anæmia and Nervous Prostration, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Her.

Mrs. Isaac Fulton, of Irwin, Pa., is one of the most popular women in that town. She is one of the hardest workers in her church and has accomplished a great deal of good. In a recent interview she says:

"I want to make a statement for the benefit of others. Three years ago I was a victim of anæmia and nervous prostration, and was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I want others to know about this remarkable medicine.

"Too much work brought on my trouble. I became entirely run down, lost my appetite, could not sleep well, was very thin and pale, nervous and without any ambition. My liver and heart became affected, my strength failed me and I was obliged to lie down part of every day. For two years I took treatment from excellent local physicians, but with no relief, and then I decided to see what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills would do. I got some at the druggist's, and in a week after beginning their use I found I was feeling much better. After taking them a while longer my cheeks had filled out and taken color again, my strength and appetite returned, and I was able to do my own housework. I am now perfectly well again, and the credit is all due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Acting directly on the blood and nerves these pills have cured many stubborn cases of nervousness, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, rheumatism, sciatica, and all forms of weakness, whether in male or female. If you are sick you owe it to yourself to give them a trial. But remember that you cannot try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills by taking "something else" which may be offered as a substitute. Be sure that every box you buy bears the full name. Sold by all dealers in medicines, or sent postpaid at fifty cents per box, six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

DR. WILLIAMS'

PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

INTERNATIONAL

LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

UNION STOCK YARDS

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8:45 p. m.—Exhibition of Prize Winning Shorthorn, Red Polled and Galloway Cattle.
9:00 p. m.—Exhibition of Prize Winning Percheron, Belgian and Suffolk Horses.
9:15 p. m.—Exhibition of Prize Winning Ponies other than Shetland.
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903.

A Noble Charity.

The recent death of Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson, widow of ex-President Thomson of the Pennsylvania railroad, makes available the large sum of $2,000,000 for the maintenance of a home where orphan daughters of the employés of the road may be educated and cared for. It is stated that the plans for this generous charity were settled by Mr. and Mrs. Thomson to become operative after her death. She did not wait for that event, but built a retreat where sixteen girls could be accommodated and built it with reference to its expansion into the larger structure, which now will be erected. The new building will accommodate 300 and will be equipped and administered not only with reference to providing the inmates with education but with a home in the best sense of the word, and with a training which will enable them to support themselves when they leave it. Though somewhat on the lines of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions to the steel workers of Homestead and Pittsburg, the Thomson gift is unique. It is probably the first time that the president of a great corporation has devoted his entire estate to the support of the children of employés who are killed or die in the company's service. It is a noble charity.

THE ESTHETICS OF BILL POSTING.

The bill poster as an individual is not a specially picturesque object, but when the directors of the American Bill Posters and Distributers' association, decorated with the B. P. and D. A. button and arrayed in clothes showing no trace of paste, meet in annual conclave at the Auditorium, they not only take on an elegance of environment but a dignity and importance of manner no one would expect to find in the ranks of humble, disfiguring artisans.

It is not altogether clear why there should be an A. B. P. and D. association, or why it should have directors, or what rights of bill sticking labor are imperiled that the directors should have an annual meeting, or what they can find to discuss. The record of the first day's proceedings seems to indicate that the directors are more or less interested in municipal art and are making an effort to raise the esthetic standard of the creations which force themselves upon the public eye. But when the proceedings are scanned more narrowly it will be observed that the only art which pains these sensitive souls is that of the circus bills. It is complained that they are far behind the other artistic conceptions on the bill boards, that the anatomies of camels and hippopotamuses are not correctly drawn, and that the ladies riding bare back are not properly clothed!

The public will take issue with the artistic contention of the A. B. P. and D. A. directors, and without question our Municipal Art association, the Arché and the Nikê clubs, and all the Art Institute pupils will agree with the public that the circus posters are the only correct and truly artistic creations handled by the billstickers. What if the circus bill board shows the same art that it did fifty years ago, only more of it? Art is long and the true canons of art remain fixed, like the laws of the Medes and Persians. Do the directors of the A. B. P. and D. A. mean to tell us that the atrocities reaching down out of their frames for whisky, the faces smirking and agonizing over square feet of fence, wrinkled and creased with smiles that won't come off, the exasperating child in tarpaulins who tells you what you need, the purse proud and well fed gourmand with his bottle of condiment, the statesmen and authors and actors who are looking upon the wine when it is red or proffering "twofers," and numerous other creations of the kind are works of art and that the circus poster is not? Do they mean to tell us that the young woman in her pink tights and fluffy gauze skirts, with her fascinating arms and agile toe, spanning the bare back of her flying steed or jumping through Master Merryman's paper hoop, is indecent? As compared with the nudities and audacities of the vaudeville shows and cheap theaters the circus divinity of childhood, admired through generations, is "Hyperion to a satyr." There is room for artistic reforms in bill board decorating, but let the circus poster remain immune from the profane touch of such ill-advised and unintelligent critics as the A. B. P. and D. A. directors.

IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

Whether the particular corporations and individuals in the plumbing business who have been indicted by the Cook county grand jury for being in a conspiracy in restraint of trade are guilty as charged is a question which the courts must determine. The prosecution may not be able to produce convincing evidence. It is morally certain that many master plumbers and concerns which sell plumbers' supplies have had a hard and fast understanding about prices and some other matters which has added greatly to the cost of building. There has undoubtedly been much the same kind of agreement as that which linked together men in some other kinds of business.

It has been proved that in St. Louis and several other cities the master plumbers had a combine to push prices up to an unreasonable figure. The houses which handled plumbers' supplies had an arrangement with the combine to sell to its members only. A plumber who refused to join the combine was driven out of business or had to carry it on at a serious disadvantage. It will take a great deal of evidence to make the public believe that the methods which have prevailed in other cities have not prevailed here, and have occasioned the costliness of plumbing work.

Whatever the verdict of the petit jury may be the action of the grand jury will have a good effect. It will alarm the men who have organized other combinations, some of which owe their injurious success to the coöperation of trades unions. Every such combination should be followed up vigorously, and if the men engaged in it cannot be punished they can at least be made to abandon their illegal methods.

SACRIFICES MUST BE PAID FOR.

The council committee on local transportation has received a letter criticising the ordinance for the city railway prepared by it, in which the statement is made that—

"This tentative ordinance, if it is to be approved in its present form, ought, indeed, to carry high compensation. It may or may not be true that in drafting it features of importance to the public were sacrificed in order that the council might have the more justification for demanding heavy compensation.

This is a judicious observation. The ordinance provides that the traction company shall pay the city yearly "throughout the term of this grant —— percentum of its gross receipts." The company would like to have the compensation clause stricken out. The public wishes to have the blank filled with the word "twenty," so that the city may get one-fifth of the gross receipts. If it could have had that proportion of last year's receipts it would have been paid $1,270,000. This is equal to the salaries of 1,100 patrolmen.

That there are features of importance to the public which have been sacrificed in drafting the ordinance cannot be denied. The surrender of Michigan avenue between Madison and Randolph is something which citizens who see the need of one great street free from tracks, connecting the north and south divisions, will not be willing to consent to on any terms. Whether the committee agreed to make sacrifices to reinforce the claim of the municipality for compensation is not known. The city certainly is entitled to a fair share of the gross receipts if it refuse to sacrifice any feature of importance to the public. If it does make sacrifices it is entitled to a larger share. Neither the committee nor the council should forget that when the time comes to fill the blank in the ordinance. If the traction company will not consent to pay a good round price for valuable privileges it is to receive there will be an end of bargaining. The company would like to play a game of all take and no give, but that cannot be.

WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.

William M. Springer of Illinois, who died yesterday, was a kind hearted, honest, well intentioned, and capable man. Thanks to these qualities he represented the Springfield district at Washington for twenty years. Indeed, he might have represented it to the day of his death had it not been for the landslide of 1894, when the republicans elected all the members of the delegation but one, and Mr. Springer was defeated by J. A. Connolly. Instead of waiting for the district to swing back to its old party faith he accepted an appointment as United States judge and bade an eternal farewell to politics.

While in the house Mr. Springer, who was always in evidence, was specially conspicuous on two occasions, one was when he tried to filibuster to keep the house from accepting the verdict of the electoral commission which gave Mr. Hayes the presidency. It needed a cool headed, determined man like Speaker Randall to suppress the insurgent democrats. Once when Mr. Springer said on the floor of the house that he would rather be right than be president Tom Reed said he would never be either. He was far from being in the right in that memorable contest in 1877.

Mr. Springer was conspicuous also when he was chairman of the committee on ways and means. At that time the democratic party still had free trade ideas. It was in power in the house, but not in the senate, so Mr. Springer did not try to frame a general tariff bill, but amused himself by drafting what were called "pop gun" bills, each of which reduced the duty on a particular article. One bill related exclusively to wool.

Mr. Springer could not be called a useful member when laboring over measures which he knew could not pass, but in dealing with questions where politics and free trade were not involved he was useful, for he was a good lawyer, a hard worker, and an honest man. His irrepressible disposition and occasional excess of zeal made him laughable sometimes, but he always meant well, and all who knew him will deplore his death. It is a special loss for this city, whose interests he was defending in the suit brought by the state of Missouri against the drainage board.

TO IMPROVE THE NAVY.

Stronger fleets are needed in the Caribbean sea and in the vicinity of the Philippines. Younger men are needed for the physically arduous and nervously exhausting duties of naval officers. Such is the burden of the annual report of Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation.

The Caribbean sea has been well called the American Mediterranean. It is the strategic point of the waters of the western hemisphere. It is almost landlocked by Central America, South America, Cuba, Hayti, and Porto Rico. On its bosom are scattered French, English, and Danish islands, and its currents mingle with the gulf of Mexico, which washes the southern coast of the United States. The Panama canal enters into the Caribbean, and the master of that sea could, by closing up the eastern entrance, prevent the passage of all vessels through the canal. Evidently, then, a large fleet is needed in the Caribbean, if anywhere. European squadrons and Mediterranean squadrons are of small moment to this country compared with the Caribbean squadron. Our fleets should maneuver there until they know every shoal, islet, and port. In case of need there could be no more convenient or strategically valuable point of mobilization than the Caribbean sea. And its value would be much enhanced by well stocked coal supplies and repair equipments at Porto Rico, the Cuban coaling stations, and Colon.

In the Philippines, too, at Subig bay, near Manila, is place and need for a well equipped harbor and dry dock. Ships are needed there not so much to repel attack as to show the futility of making an attack. From that spot a fleet could most readily reach the waters of all parts of the far east, and to that spot our fleet could most readily return for coal, repair, or shelter. Great Britain Germany, and other powers hold cherished and valuable possessions in the far east. In the unhappy event of a collision with one of those powers a battle probably would be fought in eastern waters. Before an enemy ventured across the Pacific to attack our western coast or the midway islands of Hawaii, he would have to take or mask the Philippines. Thus this archipelago is a valuable defensive and offensive outpost, and should be strengthened accordingly with fortifications and ships.

Admiral Taylor's point about the age of navy officers is well taken. Their duties require not only mental training and large experience but also a vigorous frame and an overflowing vitality to withstand the exposure and irregular hours incident to their life. At present the exacting responsibilities of lieutenant commander fall not infrequently on men 50, 55, or even 60 years old. More snap and vigor would permeate the service if younger men officered our war vessels. Admiral Taylor suggests that officers of 50 who have not reached the rank of captain, and captains of 55 who have not become admirals, be retired. The suggestion deserves consideration.

The report of the bureau of navigation merits the careful attention of congress. Every effort should be made to improve the navy, since it is to us almost what the army and navy together are to continental powers. But congress should confine its efforts for the betterment of the navy almost exclusively to the voting of generous appropriations for ships and fair pay and good food for the officers and men. Questions as to which kind of vessels are most needed —cruisers, battleships, or torpedo boats—should be settled, as a rule, in accordance with the wishes of the trained naval officers, unless, indeed, they are unable to agree among themselves.

"THE Truth About the Governor," as set forth in the pamphlet of that name, is bad enough.

DO WE seem to see, in the frequent uncovering of graft and rascality in St. Louis official circles, a cunningly arranged scheme to keep Mr. Folk too busy to run for governor of Missouri?

IF ever Speaker Cannon has an opportunity to do it in a strictly parliamentary way he will turn the senate across his knee and spank the senatorial dignity out of it.

IS IT possible that relief for Dowie is to come through a Milwaukee "angel"?

WALKING is not a wholesome exercise, however, if indulged in at a late hour and in a dimly lighted locality.

A FLYING squadron composed of athletic young women armed with hat pins might strike terror a little deeper into the thugs.

IF subscriptions are pouring in for the relief of Dowie as fast as Dowie says they are, that good man surely will not allow his faithful followers to suffer from lack of fuel.

PROF. BASSETT of Trinity college, Raleigh, N. C., who achieved some unpopularity by speaking of Booker T. Washington as a "great man," sought to atone by tendering his resignation, but the college authorities refused to accept it. Perhaps they remembered that the esteemed Charleston News and Courier once upon a time said "Booker Washington is one of the great men of the south."

DOWIE says he is so prosperous that it is an embarrassment to him. Can a man with such a magnificent nerve be kept down?

UNCLE JOE CANNON has succeeded in putting a few ruffles in the senatorial dignity, anyhow.

THE bandits are complaining that they are treated as common criminals. A county jail is a great leveler.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Problematical.

"Where's Ardup?" asked the caller.

"He was here a minute ago," said the man at the desk. "Didn't you meet him as you came in?"

"No. Will he be back soon?"

"He may, but it's extremely doubtful. He went out to see if he couldn't borrow a dollar."

The Humane Course.

The eminent surgeon who had officiated in the ear grafting case was explaining the process to an inquiring friend.

"Of course," he said, "I had to remove the ear with a knife. I could have found plenty of men who would gladly have talked his ear off, but the method I used involved less suffering."

Go Higher Up.

"Mr. Inspector, you know the crooks. You've got their records in your books," thus said the property holders. "Why don't you hunt the rascals down and shoot 'em or drive 'em out of town?"

"Go ask the mayor," he said with a frown, and carelessly shrugged his shoulders.

Belated Thanksgiving Echo.

It was little Katy's first dinner at a downtown restaurant.

In looking over the bill of fare she saw this item:

"Roast turkey, 45."

"Why, mamma," she exclaimed, "they've got some left over here, too, haven't they?"

The Real Kind.

"Paw, how many kinds of trading stamps are there?"

"Well, there is the ordinary kind, and then there's the stamp of determination your mother wears on her face when she is crowding her way to a bargain counter."

Unusual Effect.

"You convalesced slowly, didn't you?" they asked him.

"Yes," said the man with the green goggles. "I did until I saw the doctor's bill, and then I—"

"Relapsed?"

"No. I recovered immediately."

"It was so much lighter than you expected?"

"Not at all. It was so much heavier than I expected that I saw I couldn't afford to be sick any longer."

Culture at the Animal Show.

The party then passed on to the next cage.

"This is the hippopotamus," said one of the children.

"No," said the high school girl rebukingly. "The attendant says it is a female. It's a hippopotama. They ought to change that sign." C. W. T.

PERSONAL.

Sir Henry Ludlow, once chief justice of the Leeward islands, is dead at Kent, England.

"Ed" Howe, the humorist of the Atchison (Kas.) Globe, thinks he would like to go to congress.

W. S. Gilbert, librettist and satirist, has not known a sick day for twelve years. He is 67 years old.

Gov. Cummins of Iowa will be the guest of honor of the Boston Merchants' association at its annual dinner on Dec. 10.

Giacomo Boni, famous as an archæologist and director of the excavations of the Roman forum, will visit this country next year.

A tablet is to be erected in memory of John Adam Dazyr, the first shoemaker in Lynn, Mass., and the founder of that city's great industry.

Lord and Lady Bresdalbane are among the last of the old order of British territorial nobles—a class which is expected soon to become a tradition.

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island is said to be the most athletic figure in the upper house at Washington, although he is not a young man. He is devoted to golf.

Reed Knox, son of the attorney general, who has been his father's confidential clerk, will devote his time in the future to the Knox farm at Valley Forge.

Prof. N. E. Jaffa of the agricultural department of the University of California has been chosen president of the association of official agricultural chemists.

Mrs. Marie Pigrum Harrison, who died in Brooklyn the other day, aged 101, was a famous circus performer in her time. She was the daughter of a bootmaker to George III.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright: 1903: By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

EGYPT is about to become one of the naval powers of the world. For the khedive, in conjunction with Lord Cromer and the other English authorities in Cairo, has decided upon the formation of an Egyptian fleet, and orders have already been given for the construction in England of two up to date warships, which are to constitute the nucleus of the new Egyptian navy. The growing prosperity of the country makes the provision of the means a comparatively easy matter. Objections have, however, been raised to the project by the sublime porte as well as by the Russian and German ministers at Cairo on the ground that the khedive, as a vassal of the sultan, has no more right to start a navy of his own than any other provincial governor of the Ottoman empire. No account, however, will be taken of these protests, which, in the case of Germany, have merely been offered in order to gratify the sultan, with whom it is well known Emperor William maintains a friendly and not wholly disinterested intercourse, Germany having profited considerably thereby.

This is not the first time that Egypt has started to form a navy of her own. Khedive Ismail, after receiving in 1867 the firman investing him with the title of khedive from the sultan, took steps to acquire a navy. So great, however, was the opposition which his action in the matter aroused, on the part not only of the porte but likewise of the great powers of Europe, that he was compelled to desist after purchasing an old wooden cruiser. He was allowed to retain this on the understanding that it should be restricted to acting as guard ship at Port Said, and there it lay at the entrance of the Suez canal until it simply crumbled to pieces of old age, its duty being limited to firing salutes until the craft became too cranky to stand the shock of the guns.

Its only use, so far as I could ever understand, was to furnish the raison d'être of three gorgeously appareled Egyptian admirals, one of whom, Privileggio Pasha, a Triestine by birth and an ex-officer of the Austrian navy, had been a member of the personal staff of Emperor Maximilian in Mexico, and after the downfall of his ill fated master had been intrusted by him with the safe conveyance to Vienna of all the magnificent collection of jewels of Empress Charlotte as well as of the most highly prized possessions of the emperor himself. Privileggio, who was a most interesting old fellow, performed his mission with the utmost fidelity, and inasmuch as it was found inconvenient to restore him to his former rank in the Austrian navy, Emperor Francis Joseph warmly recommended him for employment to Khedive Ismail, who commenced by making him post captain and naval A. D. C., subsequently advancing him to the rank of admiral.

Of course the Egyptian government has quite a large force of gunboats on the Nile. But these are owned by the war department and are commanded by military officers, and there are also several small armed steamboats doing coast guard duty and belonging to the treasury department and to the lighthouse bureau. These cannot, however, be considered as in any way constituting a navy.

Other diminutive navies are those of the prince of Montenegro, whose fleet consists of one yacht, presented to him by the sultan, and a former merchant steamer, now armed. The prince of Monaco, who invariably wears the uniform of an admiral, has but one vessel in his navy—namely: his steam yacht, which bears the name of his consort, the New Orleans born Princess Alice, from whom he is now judicially separated. The king of Siam has a navy of about three men-of-war, commanded by a former Danish naval officer, admiral de Richelieu, a member of that French family to which the famous cardinal belonged, while Persia has, I believe, a solitary man-of-war, which does duty in the Persian gulf, and is a converted tramp steamer of great antiquity, and kept more for show than for use.

The fact that a family council should have been in session last week at Sofia, in which not only Prince Ferdinand's mother, the aged Princess Clementine of Saxe-Coburg, and his elder brother, Prince Philip, but also all the other adult male members of the Coburg family took part, indicates that some grave subject has been under discussion. For it is the first time since Ferdinand has been on the Bulgarian throne that there has ever been such a gathering of the members of the Saxe-Coburg family at Sofia.

The question which the prince is understood to have submitted to his relatives was as to the policy of his abdicating his crown in favor of his 10 year old boy, Prince Boris, his own position at Sofia having become untenable. Until a year ago he was able in a measure to rely upon the loyalty of his thoroughly up to date, well drilled, and well equipped army. But his attitude throughout the troubles in Macedonia has to such a degree destroyed his popularity among his troops that instead of constituting a source of strength and security they have become a serious danger to his throne. There are a large number of Macedonians among the officers of the Bulgarian army, and those who are not actually Macedonians themselves have Macedonian relatives and affiliations. Thanks to this, almost the entire corps of officers is bitterly incensed against the prince. They openly denounce him. The malcontents are too numerous to arrest or cashier, and their sentiments may best be described by the manifesto which has been circulated among them, which runs thus:

"Comrades, every man with a Bulgarian heart and breast must feel that the rôle forced upon us by Prince Ferdinand has disgraced us in the eyes of all Europe. It is only a prince who is no Bulgarian that fails to understand how he has thus dragged not only the honor but the future of Bulgaria in the dust."

That the prince is in serious peril of assassination or of deposition by means of a military "coup d'état" cannot be denied. Neither Russia nor yet Austria would raise a finger to maintain him on the throne, and the only chance that he has of preserving, after a fashion, his extensive interests in the Bulgaria upon which he has spent the greater part of his own large fortune and that of his mother, Princess Clementine, is by abdicating in favor of his little boy, as King Milan did in 1889 in favor of his ill fated son, Alexander, and as King Peter is now reported to be about to do in favor of his 16 year old son, George. Whether Bulgaria and Servia are likely to be happier under the rule of young boys than subject to the scepter of experienced men of the world remains to be seen. At any rate, the lads will not be handicapped, as are Prince Ferdinand and King Peter, by all sorts of obligations and promises of a more or less avowable nature.

Were it not for the sensation created in Paris by the revival of the Dreyfus case, the publication of the so-called Humbert "dossier" would attract a great deal more attention. The "dossier" contains letters received by Mme. Humbert and her fellow-swindlers from important personages prior to their flight from Paris. Among the letters thus brought to light are a number addressed by the late President Felix Faure and by his family to the Humberts, showing that most intimate relations subsisted between them. Ex-President and Mme. Casimir Perier, ex-Premier Henri Brisson, ex-Premier de Freycinet, and the son-in-law of President Carnot were on equally friendly terms with the Humberts, according to the letters contained in the "dossier," while M. Deschanel, former president of the chamber of deputies, and whose election to the presidency of the republic at one time seemed assured, is shown by his letters to have sought in 1898 the hand of Mme. Humbert's daughter in marriage, in spite of his recent denials to the contrary.

There are also letters addressed to Mme. Humbert by Queen Isabella of Spain, who frequently received her at her table, from Gen. Boulanger, and from ex-Premier Goblet, while M. Harmond, a minister plenipotentiary in the French diplomatic service, writes to ask Mme. Humbert to use her influence with President Faure to secure for him promotion to the rank of grand officer of the Order of the Legion of Honor.

No wonder Mme. Humbert felt absolutely sure of her acquittal until the moment of her conviction, believing to the last that all these powerful friends of hers would secure her escape rather than permit it to become publicly known that they had been on terms of such intimacy with mere swindlers. These are the people whom Mme. Humbert was so anxious to call at her trial in order to testify to her respectability, to her character, and to her honor.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

A Time of Mystery.

My folks acts funny nowadays—
I can't tell what is goin' on.
When ma comes in she always says:
"What bundles come when I was gone?"
An' if I touch a closet door
Or hunt for playthings anywhere,
Somebody runs acrost the floor
An' says I "mustn't go in there!"

My sister talks a heap with ma,
But whispers when I come aroun'—
An' they hide things away, so pa
Won't see 'em when he comes from town.
I told pa all about it, too.
He only laughed, an' said to me:
"This time o' year it's best for you
Not to ob-serve the things you see."

Las' night I heard pa go downstairs
When all us folks had gone to bed.
I heard him bump into some chairs—
I dassent say the things he said.
This mornin', then, I ast him what
The matter was, an' pa he seemed
Put out, an' said I only thought
I heard him, an' he guessed I dreamed.

There's packages behind the bed
In ma's room. When I found them there
I ast her what they was. She said
"Have you been lookin'? I declare!"
An' now they're gone; but there's a lot
Of bundles in the cellar, though,
An' ma says she won't tell me what
They are, for I don't need to know.

Ma hides things from my sister—yes,
An' sister she hides things from ma.
They're sewin' somepin' not a dress,
An' both of them hide that from pa!
There's somepin poked behind the books—
But pa he's gone an' turned the lock;
An' near as I can see, it looks
Like somepin's hid behind the clock.

My folks acts funny—I can't see
Why they should all drop ever'thing
An' pick some errand out for me
Whenever they hear our bell ring;
An' I ain't treated right, nohow—
It don't seem just exactly fair
Wherever I am started now
One of 'em says "Don't go in there!"

IT is now Elijah???

IT begins to look as if Mr. Bryan were fated to go down in fame as the father-in-law of Mr. Leavitt.

GRAND RAPIDITY:
How rapid is Grand Rapids, pa?
Is it so very fast
It cannot tell its future from
The echo of its past?

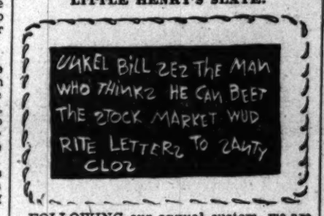
ONE MORE.

Dear Sir: The list of modern fads named and condemned by the Irving Park Women's club appears quite complete, save one striking omission, i. e., women's clubs. MARYANN.

A NEW YORK waiter who made a fortune in stock speculation is back at the same old table again. Somebody gave him a wrong tip.

BUT the extraordinary rush which will come later will be a good excuse for not buying any presents.

LITTLE HENRY'S SLATE.



FOLLOWING our annual custom, we are preparing a parody on "The Night Before Christmas" which is to appear the day after.

HERR CONRIED, we are requested to state for the benefit of "Constant Reader," continues to indulge in merry Parsifalage.

A CORNUCOPIA OF ENCOMIUMS.

On last Saturday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weeks gently opened the doors of their beautiful country home to a number of their acquaintances and friends. The occasion was that of a husking bee in which Mrs. Weeks, assisted by Mrs. Walter Stuckey, had most artistically decorated the Weeks home with corn husks and fodder, to a seen of beauty and grandeur. Promptly at half past seven Mrs. Weeks opened the evening's amusements by presenting a large ear of corn in which the party were to rack their brains in guessing how many grains of corn had printed their foot prints thereon. Likewise a number of other contests were given until the entire evening had been spent in a jolly, merry good time, when at a late hours dainty refreshments were served and the company disbanded feeling they would only be too glad to again visit Mr. Weekses under similar circumstances.—Fairbury (Ill.) Blade.

PRECEPTS FOR THE YOUNG.

VI.—DO NOT BE GREEDY.

When at the table, do not eat
Enormous lots of bread and meat,
Nor make a proud attempt to show
How much potato you can stow
Away in your in-te-ri-or—
Such acts you may be sorry for.

Do not, when half way through the meal,
A wondrous appetite reveal
And show the company that you
Can eat sufficient food for two,
Because 'twill grieve you by and by
When you've not room enough for pie.

A PLEA FOR THE CIRCUS BILLS.

The circus poster is to be made artistic. A committee has been appointed to draft plans and specifications for eliminating the so-called objectionable and inartistic features of the posters.

Mister, spare that bill!
Touch not a single line.
In youth it sent a thrill
Of ecstasy divine
A-whooping through my heart
And tingling o'er my brow.
You claim it is not "art,"
But I'll protect it now!

You say the hippopot-
amus must close his face!
A murrain on thee! What?
Have you no eye for grace?
Nay! Let the hippo gape
And fiercely show his teeth,
And on your brow I'll drape
A decorative wreath.

The camel and his hump
Must balance with the truth?
The kangaroo a-jump—
Fond memory of youth!—
Must make a shorter leap?
O, mister, say not so.
Alas, it makes me weep
To think of long ago.

The good old circus bill,
Where lions fiercely chewed
A man or two to fill
Their great demand for food!
The bareback lady, too—
A sylph of saucy grace—
It cannot be that you
Her beauty will erase!

Mister, spare that bill!
Raise not your vandal hand
On hump or mouth or frill,
For that we cannot stand.
Retain the pictures old—
The camel and the hippopotamus so bold—
O, don't you dare to rip!

W. D. N.

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

SONNET.

BY SPENSER.

LYKE as a ship, that through the Ocean wyde,
By conduct of some star, doth make her way;
Whenas a storm hath dim'd her trusty guyde,
Out of her course doth wander far astray!
So I, whose star, that wont with her bright ray
Me to direct, with cloudes is over-cast,
Doe wander now, in darkness and dismay,
Through hidden perils round about me plast;
Yet hope I well that, when this storm is past,
My Helice, the lodestar of my lyfe,
Will shine again, and look on me at last,
With lovely light to clear my cloudy grief.
Till then I wander carefull, comfortlesse,
In secret sorrow and sad pensivenesse.

SATURDAY, DEC 5, 1903.

DO YOU REMEMBER THAT—

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY:

Aaron Burr, vice president of the United States, arrived in Washington and was dined at the White house by President Jefferson.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY:

Plans were made to annex the Cherokee Indian lands in Georgia to several counties of that state, and to prevent the Indians from entering them, except by permission of government agents.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

The steamer Humboldt of the New York and Havre line was wrecked on the rocks near Halifax, N. S.

FORTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

Schuyler Colfax was nominated for speaker of the house at Washington by the caucus supporting President Lincoln.

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

A bill to abolish the duty on coal was introduced at Washington by Hamilton of New Jersey because of the frequent miners' strikes.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Sullivan was appointed lord chancellor of Ireland by Queen Victoria.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY:

Eight Chicago churches agreed to open their doors to the unemployed workingmen, who were then crowding the streets because of the hard times.

TALES OF THE STOCK SHOW.

BACK in 1896 the football eleven of the University of Illinois came up to Marshall field and were defeated by the University of Chicago. But in that game there was one of the Illinois players who won distinguished honors. A dozen times his bright red head was seen emerging from a pile of Chicago players and dashing down the field for a long run.

"Sconce was the star," was what the newspapers said the next day. Sconce was the half back and the captain of his team. In addition to his ability as a football player Sconce was more or less famous as a baseball player and as a crack shot. He has also something of a record as a boxer.

When Sconce went to the University of Illinois he was living on a farm at Sidell, Ill. During his four years at college he kept up his work on the farm and he left school prepared and determined to make his education count. He has already done so.

A farmer when he went to college, Sconce is still a farmer and a stock raiser. He came up to the International Fat Stock show of 1902 and he brought with him a certain shorthorn calf which he had named "John L." He had determined that "John L." should rival the record of his pugilistic namesake, which was the reason he gave him the name of the champion of champions.

So last year "John L." won the prize as the champion shorthorn calf. Sconce fed him carefully all the year since then and the other day he won again. His latest ribbon marks him the champion shorthorn yearling steer.

But if Harvey J. Sconce is right the triumphs of "John L." are not yet ended. Next year he plans to bring his champion back into the ring and win with him the blue ribbon in the 2 year old class. Mr. Sconce does not put confidence in any herdsman or other assistant. He has a number of animals at the present show and he handles all of them in the ring himself.

If at the next show, in 1904, he succeeds in winning the ribbon for 2 year olds with "John L." it will be time to acknowledge that the determination and perseverance which are learned on the football field have "made good" in the line of stock raising.

The casual observer, hurrying through the big building devoted to sheep and pigs, probably would see but few of the features which, in the eyes of experts, mark one breed as entirely distinct and different from another. All sheep, because they are covered with wool and have four legs, probably would look alike to him. And he would be even less likely to observe the differences between the different varieties of hogs. But there are four pens of pigs in the building which immediately arrest the attention of the expert.

These pigs are jet black with the exception of a band or belt of pure white, which encircles their bodies at the shoulders and includes the forelegs.

Never before has this particular breed of hogs been exhibited at the International Fat Stock show and the man who looks for them in the catalogue is doomed to disappointment.

Their official name is Thin Rinds and the purity of the breed is protected by the American Thin Rind Record association, an organization of Kentucky farmers, which was formed in 1898.

But because the Thin Rind association is only ten years old let no one conclude that the breed is not older. As a matter of fact, there is no breed in existence today which can claim an ancestry older or more honorable. Back in 1832, Henry James—not the novelist, but a prosperous Kentucky planter of those days—visited the eastern states and found there, in a few localities, a hog far superior to any which was then bred in Kentucky. When Mr. James came back home he reported to Maj. Joel Garnet, a noted stock raiser, that he had discovered the "Thin Rind," at that time also known as the "Ring Middle," or "Hampshire" hog.

Maj. Garnet and some of his neighbors sent east and bought fifteen hogs of this breed. An agent was sent to escort them over the mountains to Kentucky. They were first shipped to Philadelphia and from that point were driven overland and hauled in occasional wagons to Pittsburg, from which they were sent down the river to Louisville.

In the hills and mountains of Kentucky the "Thin Rinds" have been bred ever since in their pristine purity. The planters of Kentucky claim for them several advantages over all other breeds. One of the great troubles with most of the fat porkers shown at the show is that they so easily break down and become fatally sick. The "Thin Rinds" on the other hand, are said to be extremely hardy. Not even the native "razor back," it is declared, excels them in the ability to forage off the country, while at the same time they put on a great deal of fat.

They are also said to be the most prolific of all breeds of hogs, litters of ten and eleven being the regular thing. They are called "Thin Rinds" because their hide is so thin and soft.

For more than fifty years the original stock has been carefully preserved by a few stock raisers in Kentucky, and only within the last few years has any effort been made to exploit their good qualities. The original "Thin Rinds" came from Canada. Back of that their ancestry is unknown.

If while walking about the fat stock show you notice a young man in a blue uniform with a few ribbons pinned to his coat and a general rah-rah-rah air, you must not rashly conclude that he is a student at one of the numerous state agricultural colleges. In fact, if you should question him, you would be likely to ascertain that he is. Instead, an agrologist, or, if not that, an agronomist.

Both of these formidable words mean the same thing—one who has to do with the scientific study and cultivation of the land.

Agrologist may mean the same thing as farmer, but it certainly sounds much more formidable.

Down at the University of Illinois the finest building in the whole series is that devoted to the students of agronomy. Ten years ago the number of students enrolled in this course was less than a dozen; today they are counted in the hundreds.

The Federation of Agricultural College Students of America is a recently formed organization, but it already has a membership of more than a thousand and, of that number, 920 members are in attendance at the present stock show. These embryo agrologists had a massmeeting the other night out at the yards, and the enthusiasm they displayed fairly rivaled that shown by students of the literary colleges when the left half back kicks a goal from field. As a matter of fact, no football feat of this year evoked as wild and boisterous applause as did the reading of a paper entitled "A Few Facts About Alfalfa," by Prof. Magadan of the University of Nebraska at this gathering of agrologists.

If you take the trouble to look it up you will find that most of the states of the union have within the last few years built magnificent buildings for the use of the agricultural colleges, while the national government has, through the agricultural department, done more for the farmers of the country than for all other classes put together.

Your agronomist of the present day is likely to wear quite as good clothes as the city man, in almost any line of work, and is even more likely to have a larger balance in the bank. Rural mail delivery brings a daily mail to his door, the rural telephone keeps him in constant touch with all the world outside, the trolley is waiting to take him to town in half an hour, and, if there is any feature of city life he is deprived of, it is the holdup man and the porch climber.

Persons who are still inclined to look with patronage on the agrologist can hardly do better than go out to the fat stock show and look about them. H. M. H.

Presidents by the Thousand.

[From the Washington Post.]

The patriarchal figure of Senator Stewart of Nevada towered near the head of a banquet table the other evening, as he stood speaking about the growth in mental caliber of Pacific coast people. He cited the days of '49, when wheat for the straggling population around the Golden Gate was brought from faraway Chile.

"We are sending a coterie of far abler men to congress from our states beyond the Rockies now than we were twenty-five years ago," quoth the hoary Nevadan, generously, "and we shall send still better men twenty-five years from now.

"Why, I believe we could raise 1,000 presidents on the Pacific coast, who would prove entirely acceptable to their fellow-countrymen."

Didst?

Didst ever hear
A coy, sweet miss
Breathe o'er the 'phone
"Know who this is?"

—St. Louis Chronicle.

Matter of Technicalities.

[Washington Correspondence New York World.]

Capt. Hobson's proposition to have the country spend $3,750,000,000 for battleships in the next twenty years reminded Col. "Pete" Hepburn of Iowa of the populist who held a joint debate with the late Judge Culberson of Texas. The populist was talking of the need of money. He said:

"And yet, in the face of this crying need of money, the trust ridden government at Washington every year macerates billions of dollars in bills—billions, my friends, billions——"

"See here," said Judge Culberson, "don't you mean millions?"

"Now, Judge Culberson," the populist shouted, "you can

ONE LIFE A DAY EACH DAY IN YEAR

Startling Number of Fatal Accidents the Last Year in New York City.

PARSIFAL IS DENOUNCED.

Bishop of Long Island the Latest to Protest Against Production of Play.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Dec. 4.

Police Commissioner Greene today made public the police records of fatal street accidents for the year 1902, pointing out that the number of deaths the last twelve months was 365 and not 535, as has been stated. The victims are grouped as follows:

Street Fatalities in New York Number 365.

Killed by street cars	172
Killed by trucks and wagons	148
Killed by automobiles	9
Killed by bicycles	2
Killed by runaway horses	7
Killed in other accidents	29
Total	365

In bearing on the safety of pedestrians, Gen. Greene said from May 1 of this year to Dec. 15, 240 persons were arrested for exceeding the legal speed. One hundred and thirty-eight of these were held, 3 were paroled by the coroner's jury, 30 were discharged by the Court of Special Sessions, 66 were discharged by the city magistrates, and 3 remained at the station houses. Of the 138 held by magistrates fined 49, the Court of Special Sessions fined 54, sentence was suspended in 4 cases, and 27 cases are still pending. The fines aggregated $1,480.

"I deduce from these figures," said Gen. Greene, "that there is necessity for a more rigid enforcement of the speed laws, with more adequate penalties for violations. This would diminish the number of fatalities."

Timothy McCarthy, the walking delegate of the housesmiths and bridgemen's union, who was convicted of extortion, was today sentenced to serve one year in the penitentiary on Blackwell's island.

The Rt. Rev. Frederick Burgess, D. D., bishop of Long Island, preached a sermon in St. Paul's chapel, New York, today in which he protested against the forthcoming production of "Parsifal" in this city. He did not mention the opera by name, but he left no doubt as to his meaning when he said:

Bishop Protests Against "Parsifal."

"The Last Supper, with his sacred feeling and associations, is to be placed before our eyes. We cannot be blinded to the blasphemy of this by all the grand harmony and fine language that even a great artist can give us. Let them laugh at us, sneer at us even, if they must, choose plots from the bible, but at least let that story of our Lord remain as sacred. Let them choose whom they will for their plays from all the characters in history, but at all odds let this man, our Savior, go through time as the one whose being was too holy to be profaned before our eyes. Let us be spared this climax for the scoffers on our Christmas eve."

The first performance of "Parsifal" is to be given on Christmas eve.

A silver service, consisting of twenty pieces, the gift of the American people to Sir Thomas Lipton, will be forwarded by the Etruria tomorrow to the United States ambassador in London, under cover of instructions from the department of state. Lindsay Russell of New York goes to London by the same steamer as a representative of the national committee. The inscription on the centerpiece is "From the people of the United States to Sir Thomas Lipton, baronet, K. C. V. O., who by his good tempered sportsmanship, his generosity to the families of American soldiers, and his hospitality to Americans at home and abroad has contributed much to our Anglo-American friendship."

Forward the Lipton Silver Service Today.

At the annual session of the teachers' institute of Essex county, held at Newark today, Frederick Manley of Harvard university talked on slang in schools. He thought slang pernicious only when it is used to pose vulgarity. Slang, if properly used, he said, might bring phrases which Homer used to call "winged birds." He did not want to say he indorsed slang, but did not wish to be a Mrs. Partington in trying to sweep back the Atlantic ocean with a broom. "Glad hand" and "marble heart" he considered strong and poetic. He believed if in the bible it had been said to the prodigal "prodigal son" that the world had shown him the "marble heart" and on his return to his father he had been given the "glad hand," we should now hear professors of literature saying to their classes, "gentlemen, they don't make such literature as that nowadays."

Harvard Defense of High Toned Slang.

A plan for the extermination of Sicilian and Italian blackmailing societies has been mapped out. Agents of the secret service branch of the treasury department, postoffice department inspectors, and police operatives of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities will participate, and it is proposed that a deathblow shall be dealt the foreign bands, who have grown remarkably bold in their operations during recent weeks. While Chicago and Philadelphia are known to have powerful societies, it is believed that there exists in this city the most powerful and desperate Mafia band that has ever been organized in America.

Its operations include many atrocious and mysterious murders, kidnapings, and thousands of successful attempts to blackmail and extort money from wealthy and respectable Italians.

Plan to Wage War on Mafia.

The Brooklyn grand jury which investigated the charge that the American Sugar Refining company has been obtaining large quantities of water from the Brooklyn mains without payment recommended today that a claim of $535,000 for unmetered water to July 10, 1903, be prosecuted with all the powers of the legal department.

In July it was discovered by a water commissioner, it is alleged, that the American Sugar Refining company refinery in Brooklyn had been obtaining water from the mains through several unmetered connections of which the water department had knowledge.

Charged with Water Theft of $500,000.

Promoters of the great mosquito war which raged last summer about the marshes of Long Island and New Jersey have called a meeting for Dec. 16, when they hope to organize a national anti-mosquito association. Plans are to be formulated for a relentless campaign on the pest, to begin early in the spring. The governor of New Jersey will preside at the meeting, and representatives of the department of entomology at Washington, as well as delegates from several states, are expected to attend.

To Form National Anti-Mosquito Club.

Deputy Sheriff Louis L. Cook of Woodmere, L. I., has been found guilty by a jury in the county courts of having kissed Miss Mary Sullivan, a pretty school teacher, against her will. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but took an appeal. The alleged offense was committed while Miss Sullivan was riding with the deputy sheriff in his carriage, her bicycle having broken down.

Found Guilty of Kissing School Teacher.

ROOF OF FAMOUS CATHEDRAL OF TOLEDO, MASTERPIECE OF ARCHITECTURE, FALLS IN.

THE CATHEDRAL OF TOLEDO

MADRID, Dec. 4.—The roof of the famous cathedral of Toledo, regarded as one of the world's masterpieces in architecture, fell in today. The structure, which was started in the year 1227 and not completed until the seventeenth century, has been crumbling, but today's catastrophe was not expected. The cathedral was the third largest church in Europe, being exceeded in size only by the cathedrals of Milan and Seville.

G. D. WOODS, OWNER OF MANY IOWA BANKS, KILLS HIMSELF.

Leaves His Partner During Discussion of Business Matters and Puts a Bullet Into His Forehead, Dying Instantly.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—George D. Woods, cashier of the bank of Colfax, a private bank, shot and killed himself in his home this morning while partially deranged as a result of ill health. The fate of several Iowa banks hangs in the balance as the result of his death, owing to the uncertainty of his financial condition. Woods married his second wife at the Auditorium, Chicago, about eighteen months ago, a special car being chartered to convey his Iowa friends to the event.

Woods had evidently planned the crime, but none of his friends had the least intimation of his intentions. He had been ill and had not been away from his house for four days. Today he sent for R. A. Penquite and John Mains, neighbors and business partners. After talking for a time Mr. Mains rose to go. Mr. Woods protested and asked him to remain, as he had other matters he wished to discuss. "Excuse me," he remarked. "I will be gone only a minute and then want to talk with you."

Mr. Woods stepped into the bathroom and closed the door. A moment later the report of a revolver was heard and his body was found on the floor.

Mr. Woods was interested in several Iowa banks located at Colfax, Ira, Mitchellville, Baxter, Minden, and Mingo. The State bank at Baxter closed this morning, fearing a run, but will open tomorrow. The state bank examiner has sent inspectors to each of the institutions to investigate, although they are believed to be solvent. About $20,000 of county funds are on deposit at Colfax.

ELKHART BANK RECEIVER SAYS LUSHER OWES $17,000.

Further Investigation to Be Made Into Affairs of Indiana Institution, in Which Controller Will Lend Aid.

South Bend, Ind., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Developments to be explained in settling up the Elkhart (Ind.) bank affairs came to light today when John Lusher of Napanee was summoned to Elkhart by Receiver Bosworth to settle claims of over $17,000 which the bank records show Lusher owes it. Lusher sold a business block last spring to Ziesel Brothers for $21,000. He owed the Indiana $11,000, the First National $2,000 on a mortgage, and his divorced wife $3,000 alimony. He turned the money over to the Indiana bank to pay his indebtedness and when he left Elkhart he supposed he was free from debt. The affairs of the bank are to be thoroughly investigated, the controller of the currency aiding in the inquiry.

Goatskin Firm Assigns.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 4.—The firm of Irving G. Downing & Co., importers of goatskins and morocco, this city, has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Estimates of the liabilities are from $80,000 to $150,000, but it is thought they will not exceed $100,000. Most of the debts are due Boston banks.

The suspension of E. W. Bucklin & Co., stock brokers, was announced today. The amount of their liabilities is not known.

Receiver for Erecting Company.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4.—Judge McPherson, in the United States District court, today appointed the Tradesmen's Trust company receiver for the Penn Erecting company, and granted an order restraining various firms which secured attachments against the company from any further proceedings.

BURKE TO FIGHT; OUT FOR HEARST.

He Selects William Prentiss to Head His Rival County Democracy Ticket.

DECLARES IT "REGULAR."

Reported as Willing to Manage Local Campaign of the New York Candidate.

Robert E. Burke and his friends in the County Democracy will support the candidacy of W. R. Hearst for the democratic presidential nomination. This was made known yesterday at a meeting of the executive committee, when Burke announced that he was not yet dead politically, but would put up a ticket to oppose that named last Sunday by the Harrison-Powers following in the County Democracy.

Burke has selected William Prentiss, head of the local Hearst league, to head his ticket, which he will call the "regular." The election will be tomorrow, and hitherto the Harrison men have been declaring that Burke was buried at last. However, Burke bobbed up again yesterday.

Burke Men Propose a Fight.

The Burke men proposed to declare their ticket elected, whatever the result of the ballots. This will give them a chance to hold together as an organized body and continue doing business under the old name at the old stand. Their only chance to oppose Harrison and the Harrison machine is to help make the fight in favor of Mr. Hearst's candidacy for president. Mayor Harrison and the democracy having declared for Congressman Williams.

It is understood that Burke stands ready to take the lead locally and conduct the Hearst campaign in Chicago. Democratic politicians were stirred over the prospects of a lively contest.

Workers Still True to Burke.

Some of the most prominent members and best workers of the County Democracy will stay with Mr. Burke, it is claimed, and they promise to get some delegates in Cook county for Mr. Hearst.

In the meantime the Hearst movement is being carried to all parts of the state, and the talk was that Burke is likely to extend his influence and leadership throughout Illinois. A number of Hearst clubs are being formed. Petersburg falling into line last night with a club of 147 members. Among them are a number of the biggest democrats of that part of the state. H. D. Coffey, head of the Federation of Labor, was elected president, and R. S. Rule, deputy county clerk, secretary.

BE LOYAL OR LOSE OFFICES.

Alternative Is Given by Gov. Yates to Some of His Appointees Who Waver.

Unless they can assure him of their support of his candidacy for renomination, Gov. Yates probably will before night dismiss a few more of his appointees. He will be at his Chicago headquarters today and has, it is understood, invited several office holders whose activity in the campaign has not been satisfactory to meet him.

"Those who are not for me must be against me," is the governor's motto, and, so far as appointees are concerned, he wants to know, it is said, just where they stand.

One of the governor's managers intimated that some of the west park employes must follow William Webb and look for new work or come out in the open fight. Webb was an inspector in the bureau of animal inspection at the stockyards and, because he favored the candidacy of Col. Frank O. Lowden in the Thirtieth ward, the governor relieved him and put a friend from Piatt county in his place.

SHOOTS DIVORCED HUSBAND.

East Des Moines Woman Rounds Up Spouse Who Escaped from Insane Hospital Week Ago.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 4.—In an effort to arrest her divorced husband, who escaped from the state hospital for the insane a week ago, Mrs. Nettie Klingenbiel, residing in East Des Moines, this morning fired five times at him. One shot may prove fatal. "He turned on me just before we got to the station," she said, "and I was compelled to shoot him." Klingenbiel may recover.

HEALTH is the Most Important

The manufacturers of Royal Baking Powder have had 40 years of scientific experience.

Every method of bread-and-cake raising has been exhaustively studied in this country and abroad.

The result is a perfect product in Royal Baking Powder. There is no substitute for it. The purity and efficiency of Royal Baking Powder have been commended by the highest authorities of the world.

These facts mean two important things to all housekeepers:

First: that Royal Baking Powder is healthful and makes wholesome food.

Second: that Royal Baking Powder makes food good to taste.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LIFEBUOY

For Washing Clothes

"Please advise me of some arrangement by which I can be supplied with Lifebuoy Soap. Our grocers only handle one brand of soap and it is hardly worthy of the name. I would be willing to take a whole box at a time in order to get it, as I prefer it to any household or toilet soap I have ever used, and can particularly recommend it for washing clothes. Several persons in this neighborhood used it at my request, and all are highly satisfied."
—Mrs. J. Burt Boone, Kerby, Oregon.

"Lifebuoy Soap is certainly what you claim it to be—a purifier and a cleanser, also a splendid disinfectant. I think, after once using Lifebuoy Soap, one would always do so."
—Yours truly, B. O. Harper, Washington, D. C.

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A DELICIOUS BREAKFAST FOOD

Put any desired quantity of

Dr. PRICE'S WHEAT FLAKE CELERY FOOD

in a saucepan, cover with boiling hot water; cover the pan tightly and allow it to steam a few minutes. Remove cover, stir to the consistency of thick cream; serve hot with cream and sugar. There is no breakfast food that can compare with it. It's flavor—delicious; so far superior to oatmeal in nourishment and digestibility. The kind of food that the system demands to make the nerves strong, the muscles firm, the skin clear and rich blood for perfect health. Served hot or cold; for all classes. Young children, elderly persons and invalids will find it

Palatable—Nutritious—Easy of Digestion and Ready to Eat

My signature on every package. Dr. V. C. Price

Dr. Price, the creator of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Delicious Flavoring Extracts.

A cook book containing 76 excellent receipts for using the food mailed free to any address.

FOR SALE BY LEADING GROCERS.

Prepared by PRICE CEREAL FOOD COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

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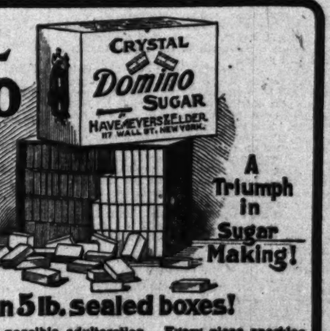

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Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

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$3.00 Derby Hats

Best on earth for the money.

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Perfect Fitting, For Men and Women.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
187-189 STATE STREET.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

See that the label has this signature in blue:

Liebig

There are a dozen imitations, some adulterated and worthless and all inferior. Some even bear the name "Liebig." Avoid disappointment by asking for the genuine

Liebig Company's

For forty years the first.

TEAR ME OUT.

"I am good for 10 cents"

REVELL & CO.

Holiday Gifts.

FURNITURE.

Cor. Adams St. and Wabash Av.

AUCTION.

FIRST STATE PAWNERS' SOCIETY
[Founded by Merchants' Club.]
will sell at auction

Unredeemed Pledges Valued at $6,000

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1903,

—at—

Williams, Barker & Severn Co. 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

where goods will be on exhibition Monday, Dec. 7th, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Catalogues can be obtained there.

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Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies.

GREGOR K. AGAIN LEADS TO WIRE.

Hedges' Horse Wins Fourth Straight Race at New Orleans With Ease.

BY WAYS RUNS SECOND.

Program Is Best of Week, Favorites Being Generally Successful—Ancke Beaten.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The 8 year old Gregor K., which carried Walter Hedges' colors at Chicago tracks during last season, won his fourth start at the Crescent City Jockey club's track and the feature event of the program today. He won today's race, as he has done all others here, by leading his field the entire journey.

The son of Phœnix carried 110 pounds, against 107 each on By Ways and Dan McKenna, horses of his own age, and 108 pounds on the 5 year old Ethel Wheat. Many of the close observers thought Dan McKenna would be returned the winner on the supposition that his race behind Potente a few days ago had put him right on edge. Gregor K. was a slight favorite over him and Hildreth's By Ways was well supported. Ethel Wheat not considered having a chance.

The field broke on even terms and Gregor K. went right to the front and had a slight margin when the first turn was reached. The other three were racing head and head, with By Ways on the inside. Munro edged over with Dan McKenna and had By Ways so close to the fence that Wilson was obliged to pull up to avoid an accident, and he did not get his mount straightened out again until the backstretch was reached.

By Ways Starts Sprint.

Dan McKenna and Ethel Wheat in the meantime were racing head and head behind Gregor K., but at no time could they get near enough to bother him. When the half was reached By Ways started to move up, and at the three-eighths pole he caught all but the leader. He gained at every stride in the run through the stretch, but missed landing first money by half a length. Dan McKenna was nearly two lengths back in third place.

Wilson lodged a claim of foul, which was not allowed, but the stewards fined Munro $100 as a warning to be more careful in the future.

The program was the best of the week, the weather balmy, and the favorites were generally successful. Ancke looked like the one certainty of the afternoon, and 2 to 5 was the best price laid against him, but Jim Arthur's Bondage, after trailing in behind the others for half a mile in the mile event, which came at the end of the card, ran around his field and got up in time to win by a neck, with 6 to 1 about him. Dutiful was the pacemaker to the stretch, with the favorite in close attendance, and when the former let go it seemed to be all over but cashing the tickets on Ancke. McIntyre never let up on Bondage, however, and he gradually wore down the leader and passed Ancke in the final strides.

The stewards will conclude their investigation of the alleged doping of Patrice, which started in the last race on Wednesday, tomorrow. The general opinion is that Tom Williams' stable foreman will be ruled off.

It is raining here tonight and it is likely that tomorrow's races will be run over a heavy track.

New Orleans Summaries Dec. 4.

Weather clear, track fast.

First race, 1 mile, purse $500, 3 year olds, colts: Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
2-5 Invincible, 104 (Lindsey)..... 1 1½ 1½ 1½ 1¾
4-1 Hillcot, 104 (Munro)..... 2 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½
5-1 Capt. Arnold, 104 [H. Phillips]..6 6 5½ 5½ 3½
Time, 1:13 2-5. Reckless, 104 pounds [Pollak]; Royer Smith, 104 [Bauer]; Prince of Frogs, 104 [Wishard], finished as named. Winner, H. T. Oxnard's ch. c. by Himyar—Bracelet. Start poor. Invincible was off running. Reckless and Capt. Arnold was practically left at the post, but closed a big gap. Prince of Proxy showed speed.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 3 year olds and upward, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
4-1 Ed Levings, 107 [Lyne]..... 3 3½ 3½ 3½ 1½
9-1 E. of Gilead, 120 [Munro]..1 1½ 1nk 2½ 2nk
10-1 Amorous, 112 [H. Phillips].6 4½ 4½ 4½ 3½
Time, 1:16. Gold Heels, 109 pounds [Landry]; Barksimore, 112 [Sinclair]; Worthington, 117 [Crawford]; Fullback, 115 [J. McIntyre]; Love, 116 [Burns]; Russellton, 112 [Minder]; Mt. Tower, 120 [Sayers]; Antagone, 122 [Dart], finished as named. Winner, B. Vincent's b. g. by Advance—Start Good. Won driving. Worthington tired. Wood was crowded back at the start.

Third race, 1 mile and 20 yards, purse $400, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
3-1 Homestead, 111 [Livingston].2 2nk 2½ 1nk
6-1 Nowata, 94 [J. McIntyre]...6 5½ 3½ 2½ 2nk
8-1 Ivernia, 103 [Sinclair]..... 7 6½ 6½ 3½ 3½
Time, 1:48 3-5. Bard of Avon, 103 pounds [H. Phillips]; Fairbury, 105 [H. Cochran]; Louise Elston, 94 [W. Robbins]; Past, 103 [McCafferty]; Hazel; Alalia, 104 [Hodgson], finished as named. Winner, T. D. Sullivant's b. h. by Candlemas—Sweet Home. Start good. Won driving. Homestead was well ridden. Ivernia was crowded back at the first turn. Bard of Avon and Fairbury tired. Louise Elston showed speed.

Fourth race, 1 mile, purse $500, all ages, handicap:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
5-2 Gregor K., 110 [J. McIntyre].3 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½
9-2 By Ways, 107 [L. Wilson]...1 2½ 2½ 2nk 2½
3-2 D. McKenna, 107 [Munro]..2 2h 2½ 2nk 3½
Time, 1:46 3-5. Ethel Wheat, 108 [Minder], also ran. Winner—W. M. Hedges & Co.'s b. g. by Phœnix—Kola. Start good. Won driving. By Ways was crowded to the inside fence at the first turn. Dan McKenna was shut off at the furlong post.

Fifth race, 1 mile, purse $400, 2 year olds, colts, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
2-5 S. of Fortune, 101 [Craw'd].5 3½ 1½ 1½ 1½
8-1 L. Kraft, 102½ [Munro]....4 6½ 6½ 4½ 2½
10-1 Banwell, 95 [H. Phillips]..1 5h 3½ 2½ 3h
Time, 1:44 1-5. Scotch Thistle, 108 [W. Robbins]; Jim Ferrin, 90 [Hyama]; John Doyle, 98 [Niblack]; and Caybon, 102½ [Minder], finished as named. Winner—G. W. Poole's ch. c. by The Commoner—Florence P. Start good. Won easily. Jim Ferrin showed early speed.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $500, all ages, allowances:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
6-1 Bondage, 107 [J. McIntyre].5 4½ 3½ 1½½
1-8 Ancke, 104 [Pollak].....3 2½ 2½ 1½ 2½
15-2 Dutiful, 95 [W. Fisher]....1 1½ 1½ 2½ 3½
Time, 1:42 1-5. Mary Moore, 107 [H. Phillips], and Mary Holladay, 82 [Schilling], finished as named. Winner—J. Arthur's br. c. by Halma—Miss Longford. Start good. Won driving.

New Orleans Entries.

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Van Ness, 114 pounds; Miss Golightly, 103; Jim Nap, 108; Moderator, 104; Ivernia, 102; Lev Dorsey, 101; Tristesse, 101; Great Star, 100; Spec. La Fullback, 98; Marco, 97; Circus Girl, 95.

Second race, ¾ mile, 3 year olds, fillies, allowances—Heroine, 109 pounds; Goody Twoshoes, 109; Irene Mac, 109; Athlana, 109; Parisienne, 109; Sweet Nell, 109; Belle Mahone, 101; Flora, 101; Filly Deck, 101; Feronia, 101.

Third race, 1 mile, 2 year olds, allowances—Rainland, 116 pounds; J. P. Mayberry, 108; Misanthrope, 105; Always Faithful, 105; Wreath of Ivy, 105; Louis Kraft, 101; Tamarix, 101; Town Moor, 101; Hobson's Choice, 98; Collin George, 98.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, 2 year olds, allowances, the New St. Charles Hotel stakes, $1,000 added—Rainland, 123 pounds; Monastir II., 121; Lady Free Knight, 115; Morning Star, 110; Exclamation, 106; Falernian, 106; Hiawatha, 106; Duncan, 103; Trogon, 103.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, handicap—Little Scout, 118 pounds; Charley Thompson, 110; Ben Chance, 108; Potheen, 106.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Siddons, 110 pounds; Trocadero, 105; The Bobby, 101; Adelante, 93; Medal, 93; Airlight, 92; Mynheer, 84; Prince of Proxy, 77; Sidney Sabath, 76.

NEW TROTTING CLUB IS FORMED

Local Horsemen and Others Who Have Started Libertyville Association Secure Lake County Buildings.

Waukegan, Ill., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The Chicago and Lake county horse men and capitalists who have started the Libertyville Trotting association at Libertyville have captured the Lake County Fair association and will sell its buildings and move the annual exhibition to their new grounds, on which new and better buildings will be erected during the coming year.

Prominent people are interested in both the fair and the new association, and when the new track was planned the removal of the fair buildings was needed. Some of the members of the fair board objected, however, and the matter was not pushed until the annual meeting was held. The promoters of the new trotting park put up a ticket favoring the removal and in a close contest carried the day. The vote was 248 for the winning ticket and 225 for the other side.

The new president, F. E. Marsh, is vice president of the Libertyville Trotting association. The other officers elected are: First vice president, Dr. T. W. Brophy; second vice president, Ernst Hecht; secretary, J. S. Gridley; treasurer, E. W. Parkhurst; directors, John Austin, J. W. Swansbrough, E. B. Neville, John Bradley, and J. C. Price.

Following the election the new board met and passed a resolution for the sale of the old fair grounds and buildings and that new buildings be erected at the new track, for which a twenty year lease is to be secured.

HONITON SHOWS CLASS.

DAUGHTER OF ORMONDE WINS HANDICAP AT OAKLAND.

Racer for Which "Packy" Ryan Paid $7,000 Last Week Captures Feature Event in Impressive Style, Covering Futurity Course in 1:09, Half a Second Better than the Track Record—Is Considered the Best Mare in California.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—At the close of the last racing season "Packy" Ryan advised W. O. MacDonough to lay off Honiton during the summer, stating she should develop into the best mare in California. The millionaire breeder followed the advice of Ryan, who was training the daughter of Ormonde. A week ago Ryan remarked: "Honiton can beat any mare at the track, and I stand ready to buy her."

"You can have her for $7,000," said MacDonough, "although she is worth $10,000." Ryan bought her.

Honiton captured the handicap over the Futurity course in such impressive style this afternoon as to warrant the good opinions of owner and trainer. After everything in the race took a crack at Honiton, the daughter of Ormonde won going away, under a pull, in the fast time of 1:09, which cuts half a second off the track record. Honiton could have covered the distance in 1:08½. She is in rare form at present and promises to be one of the sensational performers of the present racing season.

Prestolus gained a scratch win in the first race, beating out the badly ridden Blessed Damosel, which was an even money favorite. Aunt Polly, Puss in Boots, and Rey Dare finished in a bunch in the fifth race at six furlongs. With an even break Rey Dare would doubtless have won. Dr. Bernays and Caronal had a tight fit for the money in the last race, the choices finishing outside of the coin.

First race, 1 mile, selling—Prestolus, 103 pounds [J. Martin], 3 to 1, won; Blessed Damosel, 94 [Kunz], 6 to 1, second; Achilles, 103 [Prior], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:42. St. Wilda, Alice Callahan, Sisenvine, Autumn Time, Tonapah, Myriad Dancer, and Rio Chico ran.

Second race, 11-16 mile, 2 year olds—Miss Bettie, 100 pounds [Adkins], 8 to 5, won; Effervescence, 104 [Birkenruth], 10 to 1, second; Winifred, 104 [D. Hall], 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:08. Trixie, Libbie Candid, Gottlieben, Flo Manola, Red Cross Nurse, Gartiaire, Miss May Bowdish, Resigned, and Mae Scott ran.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Redwald, 97 pounds [J. Hooker], 3 to 1, won; Plan, 107 [W. Waldo], 6 to 5, second; Constable, 102 [Chandler], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:41. Matin Bell, Discus, Greyfield, Tom Skavlin, Jim, and Past Master ran.

Fourth race, Futurity course, handicap—Honiton, 110 pounds [Adkins], 7 to 10, won; Iridius, 109 [J. Martin], 4 to 1, second; Kentiworth, 118 [Seo], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:09. Gebsimmas and Yarmator ran.

Fifth race, 13-16 mile—Aunt Polly, 95 pounds [Chandler], 4 to 1, won; Puss in Boots, 96 [Knapp], 5 to 1, second; Rey Dare, 95 [J. Martin], 9 to 1, third. Time, 1:20¾. Petrolia, Meato, Boutonniere, My Surprise, Mares, Miller, Sallie Goodwin, Milas, and Handpress also ran.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles—Dr. Bernays, 95 pounds [Reed], 6 to 1, won; Caronal, 101 [Lamay], 8 to 1, second; Expedient, 98 [Foley], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:54¾. Dodie S., Chub, Chileno, Position, and Illowaho ran.

Oakland Entries.

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Sterling Towers, Exknos, Bee Rosewater, 99 pounds; Fort Wayne, Saintly, 106; Ural, Goddess of Night, 104; Sir Tom Tiddler, Water Tower, 111; Puredale, Quatre, 101; Hellas, 109.

Second race, ¾ mile, 2 year olds—Alamanzor, Elbon, 102 pounds; Semar, Abydos, 99; Flea, Northwest, 107; Military Man, Padua, 105; Foxy Grandpa, Sol Smith, Ananias, Capt. Forsee, 110.

Third race, 1 mile and 50 yards, selling—Rose of May, Invictus, Silver Fizz, 88; Alice Carey, Iras, 86; Shellmount, Chileno, Aurie, I. O. U., 94; Miss Vera, 102; The Ledean, 97.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap—Veterano, 87 pounds; Dupont, 92; Ishar, 93; Horatius, 94; Forest King, 96; Dainty, 105; Divina, 110; Yellow Tail, 113.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—E. M. Brattain, 110 pounds; Sad Sam, 109; Headwater, 108; Bay Wonder, 107; Candyrae, Jockey Club, 106; Martinmas, 105; Glendenning, 103; Pickaway, 98.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 50 yards, selling—Ohio Girl, Potteral, 89 pounds; Galanthus, 92; Burdock, 94; Prince Blazes, Canejo, Harry Beck, 97; El Oriente, 99; Cambaceres, James J. Corbett, 102.

TALK OF PLACING AT BENNINGS.

Horsemen Discuss Reversal of the Finish of Fifth Race Thursday—Steeplechase Keenly Fought.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The reversal of the judges' placings in the fifth race yesterday is still the chief topic among horsemen today, many of whom declare the stewards of the Jockey club would require a formal explanation from local stewards and the judge. In simple justice to McDowell, it is stated by his friends that his work here has been exceedingly conscientious on account of the many new colors and large fields—much larger, in fact, in average than ever before at Bennings.

On the metropolitan race courses two well tried judges are on duty, except at Aqueduct, where McDowell had as his assistant the clerk of scales. At Bennings, however, McDowell's assistant is S. T. Walton, a popular secretary, but who has had little or no experience in placing horses.

McDowell, realizing he might need expert assistance, asked the stewards to keep close watch of the finishes, in case he found it necessary to ask their aid. This is why the stewards sent word to the judge that they thought Magic Flute was second, but it was clearly not their intention to change the order of the numbers displayed. It seems certain McDowell should have insisted on the horses being placed as he saw them, and this is why the turfmen here are saying the stewards will require a formal explanation, and predict a reversal, which will make Bill Curtis second and Magic Flute third. This, however, will not affect the matter of bets. There is no truth in the report that McDowell will resign.

The racing today was fair, that over the hurdles being particularly keenly fought, and was a stubborn contest from start to finish. Rightful, which once this year defeated Africander, made his initial appearance over the hurdles today and performed creditably. The race narrowed down to Goldsby and Imperialist, and the first named won easily.

Loricate had an easy thing in the second race, although strong support was accorded Oriekany, on a report that he had worked seven furlongs in 1:32.

An exciting finish was seen at the end of the third rase. Gananogue, the even money favorite, was slow in getting into motion, and met with interference at the last furlong pole. Up to the last few strides it seemed certain the 15 to 1 shot, Colleen Bawn, would win, but Totness got the decision by a head. Summaries:

First race, hurdle, 2¼ miles—Goldsby, 162 pounds [Swalwell], 11 to 5, won; Imperialist, 168 [Gallagher], 2 to 1, second; Gould, 165 [Kelly], 4 to 1, third. Time, 4:27. Rightful and Caxton ran.

Second race, maiden 2 year olds, ¾ mile—Loricate, 112 pounds [Treuber], even, won; Caqueta, 107 [H. Michaels], 5 to 1, second; Tom Cod, 112 [O'Brien], 10 to 1 third. Time, 1:16 2-5. Asclepias, Oriskany, and Master Willis ran.

Third race, 2 year olds, ¾ mile—Totness, 109 pounds [J. Walsh], 11 to 5, won; Colleen Bawn, 109 [Blake], 15 to 1, second; Lady Lavish, 109 [Wonderly], 13 to 5, third. Time, 1:17. H. Theo, Briarther, Gananogue, Catherine Ruth, Canialoupe, Niskayunce, High Heels, and Ancestor ran.

Fourth race, maidens, 1 mile—Prince Let, 95 pounds [Feicht], 100 to 1, won; King S., 106 [Wonderly], 8 to 5, second; John Nevin, 95 [H. Callahan], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:44 3-5. Mollie Monpoe, Simon Kenton, Musicienne, Seaforth, Labor, East Keleton, Russell Garth, Albany Girl, Charlette, and Grantsdale ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 40 yards—Cottage Maid, 104 pounds [T. Burns], 7 to 2, won; Nine Spot, 104 [H. Callahan], 8 to 1, second; Hyland, 108 [Frasch], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:48. Faranlass, Fortunatus, Hackensack, Cornwall, Unterock, Mollie Peyton, Rough Rider, and Oclawaha ran.

Sixth race, 1¼ miles—Masterman, 111 pounds [T. Burns], 5 to 1, won; Lady Potente, 108 [H. Callahan], 5 to 1, second; Flara, 108 [Miles], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:58 3-5. Sweet Alice and Mabon ran.

ENTRIES.

First race, handicap, 6½ furlongs—Young Henry, 126 pounds; Buttons, 122; Icewater, 120; Judith Campbell, 114; Cloten, 113; John Hughes, 110; The Major, Illyria, 109; Our Nugget, Belle of the Ring, 107; Fustian, 106; Paul Clifford, 105; Elsie L., Glorius, 104; Mrs. Frank Foster, Callant, Korckanta, 100.

Second race, selling, maiden 2 year olds, ¾ mile—Ogonta, The Bowery, Bill Curtis, Bronx Gamecock, 110 pounds; Gold Tip, Mary Aud, Belle Clay, Cantaloupe, Cheripe, Magic Flute, Mountain Breeze, Miss Sherlock, 107; Half Holiday, San Remo, 105; Wah Peta, Tonawanda, 102.

Third race, steeplechase, about 2¼ miles—Allanthus, Red Hawk, Lida Woodlands, Perion, Ill Used, 158 pounds; Goodnight, 155; Gyrsdie, 152; Morrellton Chief, Billy Ray, 147; Trapezist, 132.

Fourth race, the Maximum, 1 miles—Carbuncle, 116 pounds; Circus, River Pirate, 112.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Elsie L., 110 pounds; Toscan, 108; Margraviate, 100; Unterock, 99; Morokanta, 98; Nellie Forrest, Mary Worth, Jingler, Lord Advocate, 95; Widow's Mite, 93; Wager, 91; Gorey, Annie Grace, Many Thanks, 90; Hyland, 89; Farmer Jim, 88; Cloche d'Or, Profitable, 85; Blue and Orange, 84.

Sixth race, handicap, 1 mile and 40 yards—Duke of Kendal, 126 pounds; Buttons, 124; River Pirate, 119; Colonsay, 110; Wild Pirate, Sam Craig, 107; Trepan, 105; Wire In, 103; Fustian, 102; The Major Arghowan, Farmer Jim, Lady Potentate, 100; Rough Rider, 99; The Guardsman, 98; Rightful, 97; Mrs. Frank Foster, 90.

New Jockey Club in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 4.—At a meeting of the Ottawa Racing association and Jockey club, recently incorporated, the following officers were elected: Honorary president, Lord Minto; president, the Hon. Clifford Sifton; managing director, E. S. Shead, Ottawa; treasurer, A. B. Broderick, Ottawa. It was decided to take over the Moore property on the Aylmer road and work will be commenced at once on the construction of the racetrack, stables, grand stands, and all other essentials for racing purposes.

American Jockeys Return.

New York, Dec. 4.—"Danny" Maher and Lucian Lyne, the American jockeys, returned today from England, where they rode the last season. Maher won the Derby and the St. Leger on Rock Sand, and Lyne has winnings of the Imperial produce plate and the city of London foal plate to his credit.

GOOD SCORES ON THE LOCAL ALLEYS

Columbian Knights Break Tie in Chicago League, Beating the Rex Team.

WINNERS AVERAGE 952¾.

Peifer Does Great Work, Making 228 for the Series—Yales Win.

Aided by scores of 237, 226, and 221, contributed by "Cannon Ball" Peifer, the Columbian Knights team last night took two games from the Rex team in the Chicago league. Both teams were in a triple tie with the Yales for fourth position and as Wood's men won two games from the Fellowships the Rex team was relegated to a tie for sixth place with the Club Fellows. Peifer averaged 228, one of the best performances recorded in the league. The side averaged 952 2-3, losing the first game by twenty-one pins and winning the second and third by margins of twenty and sixty-eight, respectively.

In the other series the Fellowships, after being twice snowed under, came strong in the third contest and won by forty-four pins. Murphy of the Clarendon team in the Sheridan league made 289 in his last effort, coming within one pin of the best high game record for the season. Campbell of the Broadways in the Phœnix league averaged 214, with high game of 258.

CHICAGO LEAGUE.

Yale.	1.	2.	3.	Fellowship.	1.	2.	3.
Thompson	211	202	180	Hull	158	150	185
Wood	221	200	179	Burkhardt	172	145	222
Wengler	188	203	192	Temple	192	150	158
Johns	177	166	183	Fish	167	180	187
Schmeltz	180	170	166	Edwards	179	170	188
Totals	978	941	896	Totals	868	802	940

Col. K'ghts.	1.	2.	3.	Rex.	1.	2.	3.
Schmidt	188	202	201	Ruther	242	211	169
Peifer	237	226	221	Willey	174	149	166
Coughlin	193	214	169	Peckless	203	168	146
Howley	177	211	163	Turnbull	177	179	192
Mahrlein	172	166	165	Sievers	212	211	212
Totals	967	938	953	Totals	988	918	885

PHŒNIX LEAGUE.

Drexels.	1.	2.	3.	Broadways.	1.	2.	3.
Karnes	165	156	172	Campbell	258	167	217
Nicolet	213	214	178	Peckless	203	168	146
Gray	201	126	178	Green	208	169	145
Foulds	168	182	171	Hitchcock	152	162	180
Collom	168	174	178	Anthony	144	205	177
Totals	903	852	865	Totals	934	828	873

ENGLEWOOD LEAGUE.

Monarchs.	1.	2.	3.	No Rem'ks.	1.	2.	3.
Ward	191	191	190	Smith	182	172	139
Peters	170	178	189	Bonaing	176	176	146
Suchy	227	169	157	H. Mahrlein	146	158	
McGuire	194	223	144	Skiff	157	146	
Semones	193	249	177	Schmidt	174	199	160
Totals	924	910	877	Totals	835	806	786

PHŒNIX LEAGUE.

Gillams.	1.	2.	3.	Schiller.	1.	2.	3.
S. Wolfe	189	171	156	Kunz	147	152	179
Egleston	186	174	104	P. Midgley	212	245	173
H. Wolfe	173	172	173	Rawlins	147	144	204
Deem	191	142	191	F. Midgley	200	194	186
Fishhouser	161	158	170	Turner	215	183	202
Totals	887	822	854	Totals	921	918	944

Lee's R'als.	1.	2.	3.	S. Parks.	1.	2.	3.
Moore	159	219	211	Caywood	177	161	210
McAtee	145	90		Moran	188	196	212
Taylor			201	Burns	178	191	189
Burrell	156	160	126	Lundquist	161	162	175
Wilkins	162	170	145	Rothermel	164	190	170
Lee	154	188	206				
Totals	776	827	892	Totals	868	850	926

PHŒNIX LEAGUE.

Schaefers.	1.	2.	3.	Waddells.	1.	2.	3.
Root	161	191	190	Flenner	190	205	185
Walsh	148	170	162	Holtzman	182	166	188
Quinn	198	136	179	Tabler	196	183	180
Negley	171	190	169	Hem'way	171	194	192
Swope	192	192	198	Collier	196	185	145
Totals	870	883	855	Totals	903	960	882

PHOTO ENGRAVERS' LEAGUE.

R.-McNally	841	818	767	Jurgens	855	880	765
Illinois	618	665	717	Manz E. Co	763	786	731

LAKE VIEW LEAGUE.

Cuyler	829	931	806	Standards	829	859	967
Perfecto	1067	770	870	Armours	819	964	830

SHERIDAN LEAGUE.

Chicago	34	956	908	Clarendon	830	886	976
Ramblers	943	928	840	Plaza	978	848	950

JEFFERSON LEAGUE.

Klebenows	916	841	911	Borchardts	745	848	669
N. W. Ind.	876	787	881	Logan Sq.	888	876	821

AURORA LEAGUE.

Challenger	732	860	787	Roanokes	721	882	830
Colts	734	728	754	Cubs	772	728	784

PAINTERS, ETC., UNION LEAGUE.

Rub. Paint.	790	905	767	Sherwin	675	626	669
H. & M.	842	758	855	Standards	725	762	759

HARDWARE LEAGUE.

Channon	718	770	676	Hibbards	710	914	787

McCORMICK LEAGUE.

Machines	764	882	728	Tools	617	672	690

WEST END LEAGUE.

Nationals	872	858	837	Fouds	804	724	766

SOUTH SIDE LEAGUE.

Hardings	835	935	841	Garlands	875	883	928

GARFIELD LEAGUE.

Connerys	859	940	895	Douglas	817	913	916

ILLINOIS LEAGUE.

Pirates	867	879	862	Antlers	823	927	851

BRAND'S PARK LEAGUE.

Brands	816	752	815	Elstons	939	836	852

COAL LEAGUE.

Crescent	716	684	789	Lehighs	799	738	804

GREEN LIGHT LEAGUE.

Arcanos	764	804	814	Rex	814	886	883

WEST SIDE CLUB LEAGUE.

Avenues	724	835	852	Oak Parks	805	842	790

WEST SIDE BUSINESS LEAGUE.

Bells	842	889	829	Smyths	899	942	855

Bowlers in a Quandary.

At a meeting of the Chicago Bowling association held yesterday at 170 East Madison street it developed that Godfred Langhenry of the executive committee of the American Bowling congress had ruled that it was not incumbent upon a club to join the C. B. A. in order to be eligible to compete in the national championship. The statement aroused much discussion and eventually it was decided to adjourn until Monday night, when the officials will make a statement to the bowlers which will clearly define the position of the C. B. A. in regard to the national championship and the annual meeting of the A. B. C.

JOCKEY BULLMAN IN THE CITY.

Says Africander Was Greatest Three Year Old, McChesney Greatest Horse—Goes to California.

Jockey Johnny Bullman, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Chicago from the east yesterday afternoon and left for San Francisco in the evening, where, upon his arrival, he will ride for Burns & Waterhouse.

Bullman did some riding at Bennings and rode Tokalon when she was beaten by Graziola. He says the filly has bad legs and may not train on.

Speaking of horses in general, Bullman said: "Africander was undoubtedly the best 3 year old in the east and by far the best horse of his age I ever rode." Regarding McChesney he said: "I am sorry I could not come west to ride 'Big Mac' at Harlem, as I was to get $2,200 to pilot him and an extra $2,500 if I landed him first under the wire. A bad mixup with my trotter Raven, in which I got second money and which laid me up for some time, lost me that mount. I think 'Big Mac' the grandest horse in this country, and when I expressed my opinion I was laughed at by the eastern turfmen. I can't begin to tell you what they did not do to me when he was beaten by The Minuteman. I got even with them when he beat a good field at one and a quarter miles, and before the season was over they took their hats off to him. Waterboy is a good one, but if ever he meets McChesney at any distance over one and one-eighth miles string your money behind 'Big Mac' and you will cash."

Whistler Quits; Tipman Wins.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Billy Whistler quit in the fourth round of his fight tonight with Joe Tipman. The event marked the resumption of boxing in this city, and took place before the Eureka club, president, Al Hereford. In the first three rounds Tipman felt out Whistler, and cut loose in the fourth, when Whistler quit, claiming Tipman was hitting in clinches. Fred Swigert, referee, unhesitatingly gave the fight to Tipman.

Basketball Teams to Play Tonight.

The regular basketball season at Central Y. M. C. A. will op a tonight with the first team playing Armour institute and the second five meeting the River Forest athletic team. A big change has been made in the first team the last week, which has materially strengthened it. W. K. Armstrong and Seth Collins of last year's team have decided to play and have been put in as guards.

GOODBY, WALTER, GOODBY!

ECKERSALL STILL ABSENT FROM CLASSROOM AT UNIVERSITY.

Belief Growing at the Midway That the Noted Young College Athlete Is Gradually Dropping Out of His College Connections and Will Soon Be Hopplessly Behind in His Studies—Coach Stagg's Condition Has Improved.

In spite of the assurances of his fraternity associates and his promises to return to college, Walter Eckersall failed to appear at the University of Chicago yesterday. Part of the day he spent with his friends at Hyde Park High school and the rest of the time he was not to be found. Rumors are current on the university campus—and are beginning to be believed—that Eckersall has quit the university, either to go to work or to enter some other college.

During the fall term Eckersall has frequently been absent from classes, and these absences, coupled with those of the entire last week, are said to have caused him to incur enough "cuts" to deprive him of full credit in some of his courses. It is the custom at the university to give a "cut" for every absence, and when fifteen "cuts" have been given a student in any one course, half credit only is given. If Eckersall has exceeded this number, his credit for the fall term would not be complete, and he would not be eligible for any athletic contests next term until the deficiency was made up.

This being the case, it is thought among the students that when Eckersall failed to return to college, he had made up his mind to quit, or he would not have run the risk of being kept out of athletics because of deficiency credit. The protests of his fraternity associates are held to be responsible for his promise to return, but his failure to keep the promise has made even his closest friends doubtful of his intentions.

If Eckersall fails to return to college he cannot receive his "C" for his work during the football season. If he goes to another institution he will not under the present conference regulation be eligible to compete in athletic events until next winter.

Eckersall's brother said last night at his home that the little athlete had no intention of leaving college, but would return to the university.

More encouraging reports on the condition of Coach Stagg of the University of Chicago were given out yesterday, and hope for his recovery from his severe attack of pneumonia is felt in athletic circles at the Midway school. The nurses reported he had passed a good night and that they were satisfied with his progress. Mrs. Stagg's mother also showed improvement. Dr. Charles E. Kahlke, the physician in charge of the case, said late last night: "Mr. Stagg is holding his own, and the prospects for his recovery look brighter than they have for two days. His strength is holding out well, but the nervous strain to which he has been subjected has told on him. We expect he will continue about the same for three or four days, and then the crisis will come."

NO CHAMPION SCHOOL ELEVEN.

Football Season Ends Without Determining an Undisputed Leader—Hyde Park Officials.

Members of the North Division and Englewood High school football teams gave up all hope yesterday of playing their post-season game on Marshall field this afternoon, as was planned. Efforts to persuade Superintendent of Schools Cooley to allow the game to be played were useless and all arrangements have been stopped.

The game was postponed by Profs. Keeler of Englewood and Boynton of North Division, the board of control members of their respective schools, after a conference with the head of the local schools Thursday afternoon. The reasons given for declaring the contest off were the cold weather and lateness of the season. The more important causes, however, were withheld. It is thought the recent troubles between the two schools and the charges made concerning the eligibility of several members of each team caused Supt. Cooley to suggest that it would be as well to let the football season end without any further discussions. A matter which is thought to have figured in the case is the recent game between Brooklyn High and North Division. Ed Hill, the North Division full back, who was barred by the high school board, was played in the game, and when Prof. Keeler of Englewood met Supt. Cooley at the meeting he brought the matter up and brought forth further accusations from the North Division professor. As the story goes, the two board members then began to make charges against the other's team and Supt. Cooley finally suggested that the game should not be played.

All three of the parties who were at Thursday's conference refused to discuss the matter except to say that the contest was called off on account of the cold weather. Even the captains of the rival teams were not told the real reason for the action, and members of the two teams spent most of the day trying to find cause for the faculty action.

As the matter now stands the high school championship will not be decided this season, which is the first time it has occurred since the High School league was formed.

The Hyde Park Athletic association yesterday elected the managers of the various athletic teams for the winter season. The managers elected were: Basketball, Edward Harsha; track, Ray Smith; baseball, Norman Barker; and 1904 football, Richard Hoffman.

TWO YEARS MORE, SAYS M'CORNACK.

Northwestern's Successful Coach Will Quit at End of Contract.

GRADUATES IN CHARGE.

Advises Evanston Students to Adopt This System of Athletic Instruction.

Coach Walter E. McCornack announced yesterday that if present plans go through Northwestern will substitute the graduate coach system in place of the one man method when his term expires at the Evanston school.

"I have made up my mind that after my contract here is finished I shall give up coaching for good," he said. "Fleager will be back next year to help coach the backs, and the year following Allen, our new captain, will coach the linemen. My contract will expire the year after next, and by that time I expect to see the graduate system well established."

Coach McCornack's

AL REFEREE L BE CHOSEN.

r the Yanger-Murphy est at the Watita eague Show.

MAY FIGHT NEIL.

Match from the West: elland and Neary Box a Draw.

Y GEORGE SILER.]
Yanger-Hughey Murphy con- booked to take place at the 's arena next Tuesday night, ed by either Jimmy Bardell or y.
Hertz, Yanger's manager, has fault to find against George gue's official judge, he thought experience might lead him to e in such an important match, more experienced man will be de the contest. Manager White readily yielded to the demand Murphy party arrive on Sun- will be fixed up.
e match was clinched several ivision of the purse has not as ed. A basis of 75 per cent to 25 to the loser would be agree- ger party and if the easterner he can win, the terms mand m. The boys are to box at as Yanger refused to make s willing to let Jimmy Briggs pounds. Murphy boxed Young pounds, weigh in at 3 o'clock, er, Johnny Mack, writes the at 122 pounds and will take r any one else in the world at

anged match between Tommy ugh McFadden, which was club's attraction for Dec. 8. ff yesterday, as Mowatt went ens, Mich., yesterday with a eumatism in his knee, giving t of trouble. Tommy will re- but ten days, and upon his re- negotiations for the match be given an opportunity to skill at the Chicago Athletic rtly.

Social club, which pulled off augo Kelly fistic burlesque is arranging to hold its next 11, with Henry Fagin and the main event.

e clever featherweight, and who defeated Harry Forbes weight championship, were ched yesterday. Attell's man- dispatch from Jim Nell, r, asking if Abe would meet pounds ringside in San Fran- d 35 per cent of the purse. nd wired for two round trip to a late hour had received considers the match as good is prepared to leave for the ent's notice.

D AND NEARY DRAW.

nds at Milwaukee—Berry in Also Quit with Honors Even.

., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Hot fight- eeting of Charles Neary of Mil- O'Clelland of Pittsburg botche- o his knees in the second round, nd had the Milwaukee boy sup- ut was declared a draw.
he gong McClelland rushed at two lefts to the face and another Milwaukee boy came back with lefts to the body. He followed ht and left to the head, and at d had the better of it. The men he second, and after McClelland the head Neary landed a right ed by a hard right to the jaw, and to his knees. Jack did not , but, on regaining his feet, r- to the face, while McClelland to the mouth. McClelland was of the round. Neary opened the to the Pittsburg boy's body and and left to the head. The men at almost every chance, and even at the end of the session. o regain his strength during the xt session put a stiff left to landed a stiff uppercut to the right. Both missed swinging e the gong sounded Neary land- the head.
o choose between the two in the the sixth and final session, Mc- t to end the battle. He rushed the ring and had the Milwaukee on "Queer street."
p Charles Berry of Milwaukee Chicago fought six fast rounds as too much clinching to make

ion at Wisconsin.

c. 4.—[Special.]—The Wiscon- was given its annual banquet election of a captain for next

VANDERBILT SEES TRACTION LINES.

Here to Decide Advisability of Investing Some of Family Millions.

PAYS FARE ON CABLE CAR.

Plan Is to Obtain Interest in the New Chicago Railways Company.

W. K. Vanderbilt Jr., representing his family's financial interests, came to Chicago yesterday to look over the property of the Union Traction company. He was accompanied by Harry B. Hollins, head of the banking firm of which Receiver R. R. Govin is a member and Robert C. Watson another partner. They spent the afternoon in the inspection, and afterward it was announced for Mr. Vanderbilt that he would stay in Chicago until Sunday evening.

The young millionaire's mission here was announced to be connected with the recently formed Chicago Railways company, the corporation which may or may not take over the properties and rights of the Union Traction company, provided the city grants it a franchise. At present this company has a capital stock of $10,000 and is in a comatose condition. Mr. Vanderbilt may wake up, but, on the other hand, should the city conclude to give it a franchise covering the present Union Traction lines after all other negotiations had failed it would become an exceedingly active factor in Chicago street railway affairs.

May Draw Vanderbilt Millions.

The $10,000 would have to grow to $10,000,000 at least and probably more. The Vanderbilts are understood to have an idea it will be a good place in which to invest some of their capital. Alfred Skitt, president of the Chicago Railways company, as previously was organized, was the manager of the Vanderbilt car interests in New York city until the consolidation of all the traction lines in that city caused them to withdraw the capital they have invested. It is understood it was at Mr. Skitt's suggestion that Mr. Vanderbilt came to Chicago to look over the Union Traction situation and report whether the property would warrant the investment, providing a reasonably large sum could be had.

The eastern party arrived in Chicago at 8:45 a.m. and, after calling on John H. Wrenn and John J. Mitchell, started, at noon, on a tour of the lines. With Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Hollins, and Mr. Watson were John H. Roach and R. R. Govin. Mr. Roach's special car carried them. The commissary department was not exactly well stocked, the best information being that all in the way of refreshments carried were eighteen ham sandwiches and six bottles of apollinaris water. These lasted them all the afternoon.

Party Has to Pay Fares.

The car went north on the Clark street line as far as the Consolidated company's power house at Edgewater, then came back and went west to the power house in Milwaukee avenue, obtained a southern connection which sent it to the power house of the northwestern lines and, finally, stopped at Jefferson and Randolph streets. Then it was a case of walking a block to Madison street and the party returned in an ordinary grip car and paid 5 cents each for the privilege.

Mr. Vanderbilt today will go over the plans of the Union Traction company's property not covered yesterday. His mission here is only, as stated, to see what financial support can be given the Chicago railways company if it ever gets to working, but some persons in La Salle street started a rumor that the Union Traction company men were afraid of his presence, as a proof of their assertion that there is money waiting in New York behind them if they ever can get permission from the city to operate the roads now in their care.

George C. Sykes, George L. Hooker, Raymond Robbins, H. L. Ickes, and others identified with the altruist school of political economy in Chicago, have sent to Chairman Bissell of the committee on local transportation a letter expressing their views on the tentative Chicago City railway ordinance.

In it, they say, the ordinance, "if it is to be approved in its present form, ought to carry a high compensation. It may or may not be true that, in drafting the ordinance, features of importance to the public were sacrificed in order that the council might have the more justification for demanding heavy compensation."

Outline "Features of Importance."

Then, in stating what these "features of importance" in their opinion are, the signers of the letter say a franchise renewal grant should:

(1) Provide for reconstruction and immediate improvement of service; (2) give a practically available option of early and peaceable city acquisition; (3) at the same time tend to insure the best results from private management so long as the lines may remain in private hands, whether that time be long or short. Such a grant might properly enough be nominally for a term of twenty years and should afford to the companies such assurance as the city is able to give them that the value of their tangible property will be allowed them at the end of the grant in case the city shall at earlier take over the property, but—and this is the feature we wish to urge as vital—the city should reserve, if not with the intention of exercising it, then as a regulative power over the whole subject, the right to terminate the grant upon specified notice at any time, or at least any time after a five year reconstruction period, and to take over—for itself or for another grantee—the property at a reasonable valuation.

The signers will appear before the local transportation committee.

BOARD CLEARS J. F. WOLFF OF SCHOOL WORK CHARGES.

Committee Decides Trustee Is Innocent of Profiting Illegally Through Plumbing Contracts.

The building and grounds committee of the school board yesterday cleared Trustee John P. Wolff of the charge of being a beneficiary of the award of school plumbing contracts and of having financial connection with the board. The report of the auditor, however, showed that the L. Wolff Manufacturing company had been paid $1,189 for repairs in the last five years.

In two of the last five years Mr. Wolff was not a member of the school board. Trustee Pelser moved that the matter be dropped, because the amount involved was so small and because there was no attempt to defraud. President Harris objected on the ground that the motion should be amended so as to exonerate Mr. Wolff. In its new form it was carried unanimously.

The committee opened bids for the erection of a school at Sixty-second street and Ingleside avenue at an approximate cost of $70,000. Of this sum $8,000 will be expended on the stone. This item caused criticism of the extravagance in elaborately decorating school buildings, and the architect was instructed to submit his specifications to the committee hereafter before advertising for bids.

During the meeting summonses were served on President Harris, Secretary Larson, Business Manager Guilford, and Auditor Custer for their appearance in the Circuit court on the third Monday in January to show cause why they should not be enjoined from completing the new teachers' college. This was the first official knowledge received by the board officials of the filing of the suit by Attorney William Dillon.

Angus Roy Shannon, assistant attorney for the board, declared the city's right to build a normal school depended upon whether the law was interpreted liberally or in its strictest sense.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Chicago-Grand Rapids Line.

Via Kalamazoo. Trains leave Chicago 6:45 a. m., 12:25 noon, 5 p. m., and 12 night. Through sleepers and parlor cars. City ticket office, 109 Adams street. Tel. Har. 3570.

FEEDING PRIZE SHEEP AT STOCK SHOW.

[From a photograph taken for THE TRIBUNE.]

From the children's viewpoint by far the most interesting animals at the International Live Stock exposition are the sheep. Yesterday little Miss Dorothea Halsted, 2337 Indiana avenue, and her sister Lucille, were allowed the distinction of feeding two of the prize winning animals in one of the pens at the Exposition building. The sheep enjoyed it quite as much as the children did. Hundreds of children visited the stock show during the day, including a number of little cripples, who were the guests of the management. None, however, was honored by being allowed to feed the animals but the small Misses Halsted.

ARREST FOR BOY SMOKERS

CONTEMPLATED BY ALDERMEN AS A CIGARET CURE.

Plan Also to Stop Sale of Liquor to Minors—Lucy Page Gaston Says Police Find No Violations of Tobacco License Law, but Her Detectives Have No Trouble—Hunter Declares Thousands Violate Ordinance—New Electric Sign Measure.

Cigaret smoking by boys and "can rushing" by minors were taken up yesterday afternoon by the license committee of the council. A subcommittee was appointed to ascertain whether it is possible to arrest the smokers and to amend the saloon ordinances to make it illegal for saloonkeepers to fill orders when a child carries the family pail for beer.

Miss Lucy Page Gaston asserted that, while the police were unable to find tobacco dealers violating the law, her detectives could find many of them.

"I don't think we ought to bear the burden of that work," she said. "Chief O'Neill has assigned men to investigate the illegal sale of cigarets. They have been unable to secure any evidence."

Many Thousands Unlicensed.

"There are 471 licensed cigaret dealers," said Ald. Hunter. "From 20,000 to 40,000 dealers sell cigarets without licenses. It should be possible to detect them."

"Wouldn't it be possible to arrest boys who smoke cigarets?" asked Ald. Cerveny. Ald. Scully, Cerveny, and Butler were appointed to answere this question.

The midnight saloon closing ordinances introduced by the graft investigating committee and referred to the license committee were referred to a subcommittee consisting of Ald. Woodward, Harkin, and Dailey. Ald. Sloan presented an amendment to prohibit the selling of liquor to minors even when it is not to be drunk on the premises. This measure seeks to impose a fine of from $25 to $100 for the first offense and the revocation of the saloon license for the second.

Favors New Sign Ordinance.

The committee recommended a revised ordinance providing that electric signs shall not have a width of more than one-half their length, and providing for an inspection fee of 15 cents a square foot, inspections to be made four times a year.

The Phoenix Steam Heating company was given favorable action on an ordinance granting it permission to sell electric light within the territory to which it is to supply steam heat. This section is bounded by Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets, Fifth avenue, and the alley east of La Salle street. The grant runs for ten years, with 5 per cent compensation the first five years and 10 per cent the second five.

The high pressure commission held its first meeting at the Grand Pacific hotel. Engineer George Jackson was authorized to draw plans for the installation of the high pressure in the downtown district. The water will be used for fire protection and for flushing sewers. It is planned to have part of the work done next year.

Plans to Save Interest.

The finance committee recommended for passage an ordinance which will retire the 5 per cent water pipe certificates now outstanding and issue in their stead 3½ per cent certificates, due at stated intervals in the next thirteen years. About $950,000 is involved.

RANGE STOCKMEN ARE AROUSED

Working to Secure Modification of Rules at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Stockmen from the west and southwest are working to secure a modification of the present rules which govern the cattle exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis. The stockmen point out that under the rules now in force calling for pedigreed cattle, individual exhibits, "halter broken" cattle from the great ranges of the west and southwest practically will be barred.

Owing to the nature of the ranges it is impossible to secure cattle with pedigrees and, for the same reason, the entering of individual exhibits will be a hardship. A delegation of range men, headed by Eugene Grubb of Colorado, has been in consultation with F. D. Coburn, chief of the live stock department at St. Louis.

There is a possibility that the protest will be taken to the federal authorities and an effort made to interest Secretary Wilson.

Bar Accuses an Attorney.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 4.—Charges alleging embezzlement, forgery, and perjury have been filed by the Fairfield County Bar association against Attorney George W. Carey of Stratford. Charges are based on alleged acts in connection with his position as executor and trustee under the will of John W. Ford of Milford, a deaf mute, and as conservator over Mrs. Ford, widow of the testator. Carey is president of the Bridgeport Christian Endeavor union.

"Boro-Formalin" (Elmer & Amend) as an antiseptic, cleansing mouth, and tooth wash, is unsurpassed.

BIG STOCK SHOW IS HOST.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN VISIT INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Policemen Guide the Little Guests Around Pavilion and Saddle and Sirloin Club Members Act as Entertainers—Champion Steer Challenger, Auctioned at 26 Cents a Pound—Fancy Driving Is Feature of the Horse Fair.

Crippled children from the home at Lake and Elizabeth streets yesterday were the guests of the international live stock show in the Dexter Park pavilion. There were eighty-five of the little ones and they arrived in omnibuses, followed by a truck carrying their wheel chairs and crutches. Twelve large policemen and Miss Emma Haskell were the chaperons and the children enjoyed every bit of the big exhibition.

The small visitors were taken around the big pavilion, given rides in the four-in-hands, and after they became hungry enjoyed a picnic luncheon, at which the Saddle and Sirloin club members, besides adding to the edibles, acted as attendants. Other visitors ignored the exhibits to enjoy the delight expressed by the crippled children.

Champion Steer Is Auctioned.

Challenger, the big champion steer of the exposition, before he was sold at auction, was paraded for the children and excited much interest. Afterwards he was sold for $449.80, or 26 cents a pound, a price that the stockmen declared was surprisingly low. He previously had won $430 in premiums for the University of Nebraska.

Col. F. M. Wood acted as auctioneer, and there was a large attendance of stockmen. The first bid was 10 cents a pound, and this was raised by degrees until Joseph Stevens of Buffalo bought the animal. He declared that he was prepared to bid 50 cents, had it been necessary, and he will take the big steer back east with him. Challenger was led to the scales and registered 1,730 pounds.

In 1901 Wood's Principal brought 25 cents a pound, and the previous year the Angus steer, Advance, was sold for $1.50 a pound, topping all records. Last year Shamrock, another Angus champion, brought 56 cents.

Fancy Driving at Horse Fair.

Hackneys were the principal exhibit at the horse fair in the evening. Percherons which had not before been exhibited also were shown. Fancy driving by John Splan and Louis Newgass was a feature of the program, and there were impromptu races in the pavilion.

Fresh lots of ponies have been on exhibition, and last night's field was a frisky bunch of the midgets driven to wagons and carts. The six in hand and heavy drafters again were on exhibition.

The cattle exhibits consisted of a parade of herds of young Shorthorns and Galloways and young herds of Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus.

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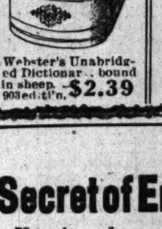

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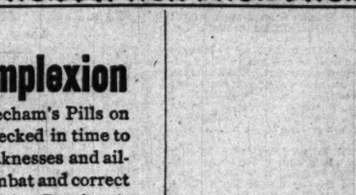

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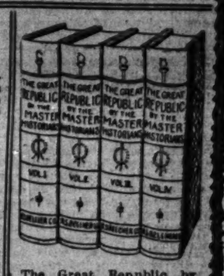

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BULL DAY IN GRAIN LIST.

ALL CEREALS STRONG, WITH SALES AT HIGHER PRICES.

Trade Takes the Market Out of Armour's Hands for the Time Being and Marks Up Values Without Help of the Leader—Big Drop in Ohio Wheat Conditions Shows What May Happen in Other States Where Moisture Is Needed.

The wheat market yesterday was a strong and bullish affair, dominated less than usual by the one interest which has been credited with starting the recent bulge, and to a greater degree by buying which is said to reflect the sentiment prevailing both in the local and outside trade. At the close the December was ⅝c higher, the May 1c up, and the July 1¼c advanced. The strong bull card of the day was the Ohio state report, which gave the condition at 78, as against 81 of last month and 91 a year ago. In this report the damage by Hessian fly is given at 2 per cent. The sensational drop in conditions is said to be largely through dry weather, which has prevailed for some time past. This absence of moisture was also the dominant tone in the Modern Miller summary, and was shown also in the official record of precipitation for November, which throughout the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, as well as in other extensive wheat raising sections, showed a deficiency of one-half to two inches for the month.

As illustrating the fact that wheat is no longer a one man market, it was cited that the Armour house was an open seller of May early in the session, although it was believed to have bought through commission houses larger quantities than it sold. It was held in many directions that the operations of this house would hereafter cut less of a figure because of the independent buying power in the market in the way of following the lead set by this house. Dozens of the larger commission houses which have not heretofore been especially prominent on the buying side appeared to be favored with orders yesterday, many of them coming from outside points.

Smaller Receipts Northwest.

Wheat receipts at the principal northwestern points made a much less bearish showing, the three leading markets reporting 757 cars, as against 1,160 the previous Friday, and 839 a year ago. The falling off was about equally divided between all three points. Local inspection was only 56 cars, one of them contract. Estimated today, 100 cars. Minneapolis had 556 cars, as against 817 a week ago, while Duluth reported 145 cars, as compared with 247 last week. While car lots at the three principal points were less in number than a year ago, receipts at all primary points showed a small increase. Argentine shipments were substantially increased, 424,000 bu, as against 272,000 bu the previous week, and 888,000 bu last year. Since Jan. 1 these shipments have aggregated 81,560,000 bu, as compared with 18,920,000 bu a year ago, an increase of 42,640,000 bu. Bradstreet's figures were moderately bullish, exports for the week being 4,201,000 bu, as against 5,851,000 bu the previous week, 5,504,000 bu a year ago, and 4,004,000 in 1901. The movement since July 1 showed a decrease of 41,992,000 bu, as compared with the previous year. New York reported 10 loads for export.

Local conditions were helped in a way by outside markets, New York being ½c higher on December and May, St. Louis ¼c up on December, and ⅝c on May, Duluth ⅝c advance on the deferred delivery, and Minneapolis ¼c better on December and ½c on May. Thus it will be seen that the strength of all the market points is running largely into the May delivery.

Trade More Bullish on Corn.

In corn there was an advance of ½c on the December and ⅝c on the May and July. The general tone of this market was nearly as bullish as in wheat and trade was of a broader character. The Ohio report was a factor, indicating a yield of 87,000,000 bu, as compared with 118,000,000 bu a year ago. In a way the bullish tone was helped along by a growing belief that when returns were all in the total yield will be found considerably under present expectations. It remains a fact that country offerings are not free, and it is becoming more a question if the shipping facilities of farmers have not been overestimated. For several days past it has been claimed that an advance of 1c or so a bu would bring out the corn, but the advances have been made and offerings appear to be no larger than when prices were lower. Local inspection yesterday was 173 cars, of which 2 cars were contract. This was nearly 20 cars under the estimate. Out inspection was 48 cars. Receipts at all primary points were 489,000, as against 419,000 bu a year ago. The seaboard cleared 47,000 bu, making 987,000 bu for the five days. Argentine shipments were moderately larger 1,817,000 bu, as against 1,800,000 bu the previous week and 431,000 bu a year ago. For the period since Jan. 1 these shipments have aggregated 72,909,000 bu, an increase over last year's figures of 30,955,000 bu. The cash corn market was strong and ½@1c higher, new yellow bringing 2c over the May price. Sales on shipping account were 125,000 bu. New York sales were 3 loads.

More Buying in Oats.

Oats received more or less sympathetic strength from other grain, but at the same time showed an undercurrent of a good deal of independent firmness. The December closed ¼c higher, the May ¼c up, and the July ⅜c better. Inspection was 100 cars, of which 2 were contract. Estimated today, 125 cars. There were 3 cars withdrawn from private elevators and 5,300 bu of standard from public houses. Commission houses were excellent buyers throughout the session, and the general local tone was distinctly bullish. About the only selling was by provision interests. The seaboard cleared 24,000 bu, making 168,000 bu for five days. In the cash market prices were firm and steady and demand good. Sales on shipping account were 50,000 bu.

Talking Heavy Hog Receipts.

Provisions exhibited a generally firm tone, prices at the close being about 5c higher on pork, unchanged to 2½c better on deferred lard deliveries, and 5c higher on ribs. The early market was depressed slightly by receipts of 34,000 hogs, 8,000 over the estimate, and a break of 5@10c in yards prices. Estimated today, 23,000. The trade is talking 60,000 for Monday, and a heavy run all next week. Liverpool prices were 6s lower on hams and 3d higher on lard. Hog receipts at the eight principal points were 82,700, as against 57,500 a week ago and 80,000 last year. Shipments of cured meats were 1,868,400 lbs, as against 2,459,200 lbs a year ago, and of lard 1,871,600 lbs, as compared with 1,006,900 lbs a year ago.

There was a moderately active and slightly firmer market in rye, receipts of which were 10 cars. December was quoted 51¼c and May 55c bid, with holders asking 55¼c. Barley was about unchanged, quotably steady and in good demand, especially for the better grades. Inspection was 61 cars. Cash sales covered a range from 46c to 56c. The seed list was not quotably changed. December timothy at $3.00, January $3.05, and March $3.15. December clover was quoted $11.00. Flax was firm, steady, and fractionally higher. No. 1 northwestern, 98c; southwestern, 91c bid; May, nominally 97c, and July, 99c asked. Receipts were 1 car here, 49 at Minneapolis, and 181 at Duluth, a total of 231, as against 279 a week ago and 121 last year.

Range of Active Futures.

	Closed Yes- terday, Dec. 4.	Range— High.	Low.	Closed Closed Yes- terday, Dec. 4. 1902.
WHEAT.				
Dec....	81⅞-¾	82⅝	81¾	85⅝-¾ 72⅝
May....	81⅞	82⅝	81¾	83⅝ 75¾
July....	76¾-¾	77⅝	76¾	77⅝-¾ 73
CORN.				
Dec....	42¾	43	42¾	43 54⅝
May....	45⅞	46⅜	45	45⅝-¾ 47⅜
July....	45¾	46¼	45¾	45¾-¾ 48¼
OATS.				
Dec....	32⅝	32¾	32¼	32⅝ 30⅞
May....	35¾-¾	36⅛	35¾-¾	35¾-¾ 33½
July....	33¾	34	33¾	34 .....
MESS PORK.				
Jan....	11.02	11.05	10.90	11.05 10.45
May....	11.50-.55	11.60	11.32½	11.35 10.32½
LARD.				
Dec....	6.47½	6.45	6.37½-.40	6.45 10.55
Jan....	6.45	6.47½-.50	6.40	6.45 9.90
May....	6.55-.57½	6.55	6.45	6.55 9.05½
SHORT RIBS.				
Jan....	6.30	6.35	6.25-.27½	6.35 8.37½
May....	6.60-.72½	6.72½	6.62½	6.72½ 8.22½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Stand- ard.	No. 3.	Low grade.	Total.
Winter wheat.	2	...	...	14	12	28
Spring wheat..	1	...	...	...	...	1
Spring wheat..	2	...	10	16	26	
Corn	2	...	44	127	173	
Oats	6	2	47	45	100	
Rye	6	...	4	...	10	
Barley	...	...	8	53	61	
Totals....	18	2	127	253	400	

Inspected out—7,500 bu No. 1 northern spring; oats, 5,300 bu standard; rye, 400 bu No. 2. Loaded from unlicensed elevators—Wheat, winter, 2 cars No. 2 hard; spring, 2 cars No. 1 northern, 2 cars No. 3, 11 cars No. 4; corn, 9 cars No. 3 yellow, 1 car No. 2 white, 46 cars No. 2; oats, 3 cars standard, 5 cars No. 3 white, 4 cars No. 2 white clipped; rye, 23 cars No. 2.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Steady; hard spring patents [favorite brands], $4.90; hard patent [in wood], $4.10@4.30; straight [export bags], $3.70@3.80; clear [export bags], $3.20@3.30; winter patent [in wood], $4.10@4.30; straight, $3.80@3.90; clear, $3.30@3.50; hard winter, $3.65@3.80; clear, $3.00@3.80; white rye, bris, $2.80@3.80; sacks, $2.65@2.75; dark, 10c discount.

WINTER WHEAT—In fair demand. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 red, 30,000 bu 4½c over May f. o. b.; hard winter, 55,000 bu c. i. f. Buffalo on p.t. Free on board: No. 3 red, 85c; No. 2 red, 87¼c; No. 4 hard, 84c; No. 4 white, 73c. Billed through: No. 4 hard, river, 67c; No. 3 hard, river, 70@78c.

SPRING WHEAT—Quiet. Sales free on board: No. 4, 66@80c; No. 3, 70@82c. Billed through: No. 4, river, 68c.

CORN—Firm, new ½@1c higher, old unchanged to ¼c higher. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 yellow, 50,000 bu for shipment on p. t. Sales on track and free on board: No grade, 87¼@42c; No. 4, 40@43½c; No. 3, 42@44c; No. 3 yellow, 45@46c; No. 2 yellow, 46¼c; No. 3 white, 42@44¾c. Billed through: No grade, 36¼@39c; No. 4, 38@43¼c; No. 3, 41¼@43c; No. 3 yellow, 46½c; No. 3 white, 43c.

OATS—Steady and in good demand. Sales in store and to go: Standard, 33c; 10,000 bu for shipment on p. t. white clipped, 40,000 bu on p. t. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4, 33¼@34½c; No. 4 white, 34@35½c; No. 3, 34¾@36¼c; No. 3 white, 36@38¼c; Standard, 33¼@38¼c; No. 2, 35c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 34½@36c; No. 3, 34½c; No. 3 white, 35¾@37½c; No. 2, 35c. At the river: No grade, 29¼@30c; No. 4 white, 30@34½c; No. 3 white, 32@35¾c.

RYE—Quiet. Sales on track: No. 2, 54½c. Free on board: No. 2, 53@54½c; No. 3, 50c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Cash lots mess pork, $11.37½@11.50; lard, $6.42½@6.45; ribs, $6.00@6.25.

COOPERAGE—Steady. Ash pork bris, $1.22½@1.25; oak, $1.85@1.40; lard tcs, $1.55@1.60.

WHISKY—Steady. Basis finished goods, $1.27.

HAY—Firm. Receipts, 531 tons; shipments, 10 tons. Sales on track: Not graded timothy, $9.50@12.75; not graded prairie, Iowa, $10.00; Nebraska, $8.75; Kansas, $10.00@10.25. Free on board and switched: Not graded timothy, $12.50.

STRAW—Rye straw, $9.00@9.50; wheat straw, $6.00@6.50; oat straw, $6.50@7.00. Sales on track: Tangled rye, $9.00@9.25.

INTERESTING TRADE GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The drop of 9 points for the month in the Ohio wheat condition, which is 19 points lower than a year ago, reflects the necessity for considerably more moisture than the growing crop has been favored with. The trade yesterday construed the Ohio report as a particularly bullish document, especially in its relation to the forthcoming reports from Indiana, Illinois, and other important wheat growing states. The point was made that if Ohio had sufferede to the extent shown, a logical conclusion was the percentages of condition would be materially lowered in the wheat states yet to hear from. Both the Modern Miller summary and the official record of November precipitation were in line with the Ohio report. Figures furnished by the weather bureau showed marked deficiencies in the upper Mississippi and the Ohio valleys. In Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, and Tennessee the November deficiencies in rainfall range from ½ to over 2 inches. At Cairo there was a deficiency of 2.12 inches. St. Louis reported a deficiency of 2.5, Keokuk 1.92, Kansas City 1.58, Oklahoma 2.11, Memphis 2.27, and Indianapolis 2.11. Kansas appeared to be about the only wheat state where a deficient precipitation was not shown, although private advices from that section have for several days complained of dry conditions.

"Corn is a strong position from every standpoint," says George S. McReynolds, "and I believe the market has started for a good advance. The speculative position is strong because the present short interest, I think, is one that will not stand much punishment. I believe the big operators who were against the price at the 80c level have pretty generally covered and got out of the market, while there has been heavy and long continued selling around bottom prices by eleventh hour bears, who will need less encouragement to come in as the market advances. The cash position is strong because of the sharp demand for old corn and the small supply, the light stocks everywhere, and the light movement. Receipts are hardly 200 cars daily, and they are likely to keep light. The quality of the new corn is so poor that country dealers in many sections are afraid to handle it, except at large discounts, and that will mean slow marketing by the farmers and a continued light movement. The cash position is certainly strong, when new No. 3 yellow is selling at 45c f. o. b. We are likely to hear more and more about the crop not turning out as well as expected. The Ohio report is a fair sample probably of what we may look for in this direction."

One of the features of the St. Louis December wheat deal last week was a dispute between the Thyson Commission company and John Mulliken, one of the speculators on the long side. Milliken apparently had 150,000 bu of wheat bought through the Thyson Commission company, and ordered Mr. Thyson to sell it, which was done, the wheat being sold to the Hubbard-Moffitt Commission company. Mr. Milliken then asked for his profits, which amounted to about $10,000. Mr. Thyson refused to do this until the grain had been delivered on the contracts, and he had ceased to be responsible. He said he would not take any chances of losing money, as the market was manipulated. Mr. Milliken then called on the directorate of the Merchants' exchange, charging Mr. Thyson with uncommercial conduct.

Grain shipments by lake are practically over for the season, hull insurance expiring at noon today. Up to the close of business yesterday the underwriters reported no applications for extensions. Steamers which have been unloading coal at Lake Michigan ports will all go into winter quarters without any further attempts to secure return cargoes of grain.

A provision trader says: "I cannot see what would make a packer bullish on provisions. He has been doing everything he could to depress the hogs and he has had some success, but when he looks at his average cost for November it is not below the present market price, and the present market for live hogs is nearly ½c a pound from the bottom. When he did get the hogs down he got the provision market down also, and all the time there was such a big trade for all kind of cuts that the average manufacturer had nothing left out of his winter packing, therefore, knowing that he could not keep hog prices down unless he keeps provisions down, he is a bear on provisions, and why not from his standpoint."

The Modern Miller summary says: "Complaints are coming from a large area of checked growth of winter wheat plant due to insufficient or an entire absence of moisture. The reports come mostly from the central region, yet the latest advices from central and northern Indiana are that there has been a good snowfall. Snow is also reported in Kansas. General conditions in the southwest are satisfactory and good rains or snow in the near future would greatly benefit the crop and relieve present apprehensions of damage."

"Country purchases of wheat in the northwest," says I. C. Gifford, "are not over 10 per cent what they ought to be at this time of the year. Elevator interests are buying from 50,000 to 60,000 bu a day at country houses, where they ought to be buying 600,000 to 800,000 bu. Either the wheat is not in the country or the farmer believes this crop is smaller than the last one. As he got 90c and over for the tail end of the last crop, he thinks he ought to get as good a price or better for his crop this year."

Considerable more strength is entering the cash corn market, prices yesterday being from ½c to 1c higher, with shippers anxious buyers. There is said to be little chance of making contract corn out of a good deal of the new corn which is coming owing to its dampness, the loss in the process being too great to make the operation profitable.

Bradstreet's reported exports as follows:

	Wheat and flour, bu.	Corn, bu.
This week.....	4,201,000	799,000
Last week.....	3,851,000	1,521,000
Last year.....	5,704,000	1,151,000
Since July 1.....	72,918,000	25,882,000
Previous period....	115,203,000	2,793,000

"It looks as if a bull fever had taken hold of every speculative market," says Kalb. "The coffee, cotton, wheat, corn, and even the stock market is participating in it. Oats will follow next. It may be well for the bears to act with caution while the bulls have on their war paint."

The local cash business yesterday, 30,000 bu No. 2 red winter wheat at 4½c over May free on board and 55,000 bu of hard winter, c. i. f. Buffalo on p. t.; 50,000 bu of No. 2 yellow and 75,000 bu of No. 3 corn; 10,000 bu of standard and 40,000 bu of white clipped oats.

The Orange Judd Farmer makes the crops of the United States for 1903 as follows: Wheat, 704,000,000 bu; corn, 2,346,000,000 bu; oats, 823,000,000 bu; rye, 31,800,000 bu; barley, 139,000,000 bu; flaxseed, 26,900,000 bu.

There has been a letup in cash demand for lard. Packers are now tiercing lard and local stocks are increasing. Cash lard is 7¼@10c under May. It has heretofore been at a premium.

Peoria wires: "There seems to be quite a shortage of cars at stations east of us. Dealers over there say they would sell corn more freely if it were not for that."

Bartlett-Frazier have a message from the northwest from a conservative man claiming that North Dakota has not much over 20 per cent of its wheat back.

Shipments of Argentine flax for the week were 280,000 bu, as against 424,000 bu the previous week and 40,000 bu a year ago.

Deliveries on December contracts yesterday were 45,000 bu corn, 30,000 bu rye, 1,000 bu flaxseed, and 750 tcs lard.

Minneapolis messages yesterday claim that farmers' deliveries on Thursday were the smallest since Aug. 1.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 100 cars; corn, 175 cars; oats, 125 cars; hogs, 23,000.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Wheat—Receipts, 66,300; exports, 7,824; sales, 3,500 bu futures, 16,000 bu spot; spot firm; No. 2 red, 90¾c elevator; No. 2 red, 91⅝c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 94c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, nominal f. o. b. afloat. Options closed strong at ¾@1¼c net advance. May, 85½@86c, closed 85¾c; July, 81¾@82¾c, closed 82¾c; December, 90@91c, closed 91c.

Corn—Receipts, 10,500 bu; exports, 39,536 bu; sales, 250,000 bu futures; spot firm; No. 2, 51¼c elevator, 52c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 53½c; No. 2 white, 52¾c. Options closed ⅛c higher than on Thursday; May, 49 1-16@49¼c, closed 49¾c; December, 50 13-16@51¼c, closed 51¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 121,500 bu; exports, 16,980 bu; spot market firm; No. 2, 41¼c; standard white, 42c; No. 3, 40¼c; No. 1 white, 42½c; No. 3 white, 41c; track white, 41@45c.

Cotton seed oil—Steady.

Sugar—Raw nominal; refined quiet.

Western Grain Markets.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 4.—Wheat—The market was strong toward the close, May selling up to 82¾c and closing 82¼@82¾c. December closed 80¾c, July 82@82¾. Cash market: No. 1 northern, 1¾c over December for the bulk and 2c over for selection; No. 2 northern held at the December rise. Flax—Cash, to arrive and December, 95c. Bran—In bulk, $12.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 4.—Close: Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red cash elevator, nominal; track, 91½@93c; No. 2 hard, 77¼@79c; December, 91¾c; May, 84¼@84¾c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, nominal; track, 42@44c; December, 42c; May, 41¾c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 cash, 37c; track, 37¼@38c; December, 36½c; May, 37¾c; No. 2 white, 40c. Lead—Firm, $4.05@4.10. Spelter—Dull, $4.55.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 4.—Close: Wheat—December, 69¾c; May, 70¾c; cash No. 2 hard, 71¼@73c; No. 3, 69@71c; No. 4, 61@67c; rejected, 61@62c; No. 2 red, 84½@85c; No. 3, 80@83c. Corn—December, 38¼c; May, 37¼@37⅝c; cash No. 2 mixed, 38½c; No. 2 white, 39½c. No. 3, 39c. Oats—No. 2 white, 30@33c; No. 3 mixed, 25½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 4.—Close: Wheat—To arrive: No. 1 hard, 82¼c; No. 1 northern, 80¾c; No. 2 northern, 78¼c; on track, No. 1 northern, 80@81c; No. 2 northern, 88¼c; No. 3 spring, 75¼c; December, 79¾c; May, 81c. Receipts, 121,119 bu; shipments, 373,130 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 4.—Clover seed closed: Cash and December, $6.85; January, $6.87½; February, $6.92½; March, 6.97½; prime alsike, $5.50; prime timothy, $1.87½.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 4.—Wheat—Higher; No. 1 northern, 84@84½c; No. 2 northern, 82@83c; May, 83½@83¾c. Corn—Higher; No. 3, 43c; May, 43¾c.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 4.—Corn—Higher; No. 3, 43c; new No. 3, 40½c; new No. 4, 39¼c. Whisky—On the basis of $1.27 for finished goods.

Foreign Produce Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.—Wheat—Spot, steady; No. 2 red western, winter, 6s 2d; futures, steady; December, 6s 5¾d; March, 6s 4¾d; May, 6s 3¾d. Corn—Spot, steady; American mixed, 4s 1½d; futures steady; January, 4s; March, 3s 11¼d. Cotton—Spot in limited demand; prices 40 points higher; American middling fair, 7.08d; good middling, 6.92d; middling, 6.84d; low middling, 6.78d; good ordinary, 6.68d; ordinary, 6.48d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 3,600 American. Receipts, 41,000 bales, including 25,900 American. Futures opened excited, and closed irregular and unsettled; American middling g. o. c. December, 6.70d; December and January, 6.65d; January and February, 6.60@6.61d; February and March, 6.58d; March and April, 6.57d; April and May, 6.56@6.56d; May and June, 6.54d; June and July, 6.51d; July and August, 6.49d; August and September, nominal.

TURKEYS MAKE AN ADVANCE.

Dressed Go to 16 Cents—Butter and Eggs Each Hold Firm—Potatoes Show Gain.

Yesterday's produce trade was heavy and with prices firm in all lines except veal, which was off to 4c for light carcasses. Turkeys were in good demand, dressed advancing 1c, the top price for selected, fresh killed hens and young gobblers being 16c. Although receipts of butter are quite heavy, the market held steady at firmer prices. The egg market was without change in quotations, receipts were good, and trade moderate. Potatoes showed strength, although receipts were increased. An advance of 1c was made in best fancy bulk, top price being 66c.

Quotations were as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, extra, 80 per cent fresh..... 28c	Butter, creamery, extras 25c
Do prime, firsts.. 26c	Firsts ..... 20@22c
Do, at mark, general receipts, new cases included ..... 23@26c	Seconds ..... 16@17c
Do shipping cases ..... 22½@25½c	Dairies, Cooley's.. 19c
	Do firsts..... 16@18c
	Packing stock.... 7@13c
	Cheese, twins..... 10c

FRUIT.

Oranges, California, Valencias ...$4.00@4.50	Cape Cod....$5.00@8.00
Do Floridas, choice ..... $2.75@3.25	Cranberries, bris, Jerseys ..... $6.75@10.00
Bananas, bch, 50c@$1.25	Grapes, Niagara, 4 lb baskets, Catawbas ..... 17@19c
Apples, good to choice ..... $1.75@2.50	Pears, bu, Keiffers.$1.00
Do fair..... $1.50@2.00	Quinces, brl..$5.00@6.00
Cranberries, brl,	

POULTRY.

Live turkeys....10@11c	Dressed chickens,
Live chickens, hens ..... 8½@9c	Do spring..... 9@9½c
Spring chickens, lb..9½c	Do spring..... 9½@10c
Do geese, doz..$6.00@9.00	Pigeons, alive,
Fresh dressed turkeys ..... 11@15c	Squabs, dressed ..... 75@90c
Iced turkeys..... 10@11c	..... $1.50@2.00

VEAL.

50@200 lbs..... 4@5c	150@200 lbs..... 4@5c
50@125 lbs..... 6½@7½c	150@250 lbs..... 3@4c
85@110 lbs..... 7½@8c	

GAME.

Snipe, jack, doz....$1.00	Opossum, each...30@50c
Plover, doz..... $1.00	Raccoon, each..... 25@50c
Rabbits, each....60@75c	dressed ..... 25@50c

VEGETABLES.

Beets, bris..... 75c	Carrots, bris....75@90c
Do New Orleans.... $3.00	Cabbages, per ton ....$18.00@20.00
Beans, navy, hand picked .....$1.95@2.00	Lettuce, heads,
Do medium..$1.90@1.95	Tubs ..... 30@50c
Cauliflower, Long Island, bris..... $2.65	Do endive, boxes.50@60c
Potatoes, per bu..$2.00@2.50	Tomatoes, California, 4 case baks.$1.00@1.25
Do sweet, brl..$1.75@2.00	Turnips, ½ bu..... 40@50c
Radishes, per 100 bunches ....$1.00@1.25	Cucumbers, home grown, doz..... 50@60c
Onions, sacks, 100 lbs ..... 50c@$1.00	String beans, hamper baskets ....$1.00@2.50
Do boxes, 1 bu.75c@$1.00	Egg plant, doz.50c@$1.00
Popcorn .....$1.00@1.50	

FEATHERS.

Prime, live geese, white ..... 57@60c	Chicken, body, dry picked ..... 26@34½c
Do all gray ..... 33@35c	Turkey, body, dry..35@45c
Mixed geese and duck ..... 28@30c	Do tail, choice....23@25c
Duck, white..... 43@45c	Pointers 5c

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts— 1903.	1902.	Shipments— 1903.	1902.
Apples, bris.....	2,062	331	1,240	2,236
Beans, bu.....	...	705	1,000	...
Broomcorn, lbs..	41,250	145,000	62,845	45,000
Butter, lbs.....	636,439	353,225	456,470	614,520
Cheese, lbs.....	410,870	250,827	206,885	230,370
Dried fruits, lbs..	252,000	440,000	220,000	80,000
Eggs, cases.....	6,433	2,969	3,122	4,074
Game, pkgs.....	...	2	...	...
Hay, tons.....	531	940	10	52
Hides, lbs.....	508,210	173,600	940,400	392,200
Hops, lbs.....	45,000	20,000	.....	1,000
Potatoes, bu.....	31,101	44,101	6,352	20,443
Poultry, lbs.....	152,262	186,400	26,358	16,461
Poultry, coops.....	...	120	200	...
Wool, lbs.....	...	86,500	96,640	185,000

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 4.—Credit balances, $1.87; certificates, no bid; shipments 62,720 brls, average, 67,671 brls; runs, 89,131 brls, average 85,781 brls; shipments, Lima, 68,630 brls, average 65,946 brls; runs 57,330 brls, average 55,079 brls.

CHANGES MAY BE SMALL.

FORECASTS OF BANK STATEMENT INDICATE CASH LOSS.

Local Commission Houses Do Largely Increased Business in New York Market—Considerable Bullish Sentiment Manifested in the Street—Railroad Earnings Reported Show Either Small Gains or Decreases in Gross.

Forecasts of today's bank statement do not indicate a decisive showing either way. Known movements of money show receipts of $2,231,800 from the interior, while the banks lost to the subtreasury $3,049,000. Apparently there was a loss by the banks of $817,200.

The movement of money should soon begin to favor New York. The outgo as a whole from Chicago has practically ceased, though deposits show no gain of consequence. But the outward movement is over and presumably the next factor in the market will be calling in of funds to meet January disbursements. Belief is general that after the beginning of the year money will be considerably easier.

Chicago Orders Increase.

Chicago commission houses reported a large increase in business yesterday. The volume was greater in some instances than on any previous day in three weeks. The character of the buying and selling was so varied that it was not significant as representing special trend of opinion. In some houses the buying was reported to be good. It was also explained that there seemed to be better inquiry from customers than for some time past. In a general way, bull sentiment was more frequently expressed than the opposite.

New York views of immediate course of the market differ materially, though there is considerable unanimity of belief to the effect that the major part of the present movement due to short covering. In their closing New York letter, A. O. Slaughter Jr. & Co. had the following:

"Little need be said to explain the reasons for the activity of our market. The determination of an extended short interest not to stand upon the order of retreat, but to accept the situation gracefully and close up contracts, is one of the main stays in prices. The opening generally was strong with active bidding by large traders, and with commission house buying, one house alone being quoted as buying over 20,000 shares of different stocks during the morning.

"The statement is decidedly bullish, but it is a question how far the advance will go. In the afternoon, trading indicated this to be the time to take profits and the feeling was the same at the close."

European Interest Rates Lower.

European interest rates would indicate that money is growing easier. Following are comparative figures:

	Yesterday. Per cent.	Nov. 20. Per cent.
London, discount.....	3½	4
Paris, discount.....	2@3%	2½
Berlin, discount.....	3½	3½

First National Bank Changes.

J. E. Gardin, for a number of years manager of the foreign exchange department of the First National bank, will at the beginning of the new year take a similar position with the National City bank of New York. Mr. Gardin will be succeeded as manager by Max Mae, now assistant.

Fred I. Kent, for a long time in charge of the domestic exchange department, will become assistant manager under Mr. Mae. Mr. Kent will be succeeded by Robert Green.

Railway Earnings.

Railroad earnings issued yesterday did not make a favorable showing. The October gross of the St. Louis Southwestern showed a decrease of $46,251, or something over 6 per cent. Net earnings decreased over 20 per cent. Canadian Pacific showed a decrease for October of 4.1 per cent in gross. Denver and Rio Grande, Evansville and Terre Haute, Chicago Terminal, Colorado Southern, the National Railroad of Mexico, all showed decreases in October gross. The figures follow:

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

	Earnings.	Increase.
October, gross.....	$ 733,500	$ *46,261
Operating expenses.....	454,000	14,749
Net.....	279,500	*61,010
From July 1st, gross.....	2,524,265	39,616
Operating expenses.....	1,706,122	26,198
Net.....	819,543	13,318

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Fourth week November	1,158,000	6,000
Month	4,068,000	160,000
From July 1	20,548,500	2,068,812

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

Fourth week November	363,000	*95,100
Month	1,307,200	*171,000
From July 1	7,590,700	*113,100

EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE.

Fourth week November	39,620	*4,437
Month November	136,960	1,819
From July 1	806,083	58,539

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER.

Fourth week November	42,110	*2,248
Month November	158,313	*9,545
From July 1	706,130	*29,756

COLORADO AND SOUTHERN.

Fourth week November	125,443	933
Month November	497,583	*85,233
From July 1	2,746,840	98,637

NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO.

Fourth week November	239,733	$.156
Month	799,206	*8,742
From July 1	4,359,498	410,913

TOLEDO AND OHIO CENTRAL.

Fourth week November	83,848	9,485
Month	302,782	53,065
From July 1	1,660,774	358,405

*Decrease.

Dividends Declared.

The Chicago and Northwestern railway company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock and the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on its common stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 12.

The Safety Gas Heating and Lighting company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 23 to stock of record Dec. 12.

New York Curb Quotations.

Following were closing quotations on the New York curb for the securities named:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Can.....	4¼	4½
Do pfd.....	33	33½
British Columbia Copper	3¾	4
Con. Ry., Light and Ref.....	3¼	3¾
Electric Boat.....	21	25
Do pfd.....	45	...
Electric Vehicle.....	5¼	6
Do pfd.....	8	10
Havana Tobacco	21	24
Do pfd.....	30	35
Int'l Mercantile Marine com.....	4¼	4⅝
Do pfd.....	18½	19¼
Manhattan Transit	1¼	1⅝
Montreal and Boston	11-16	13-16
N. Y. El. Veh. Trans.....	4¾	5
Northern Securities	89¼	89¾
Otis Elevator	24	27
Do pfd.....	77	82
Royal Baking Powder pfd.....	98½	99½
Seaboard Air Line	12½	13¼
Do pfd.....	17¾	22¼
Standard Oil	646	650
St. Louis Transit.....	13¾	15¾
U. S. Coal & Oil.....	59½	60½
Am. Lt. and Trac. com.....	40	47
Do pfd.....	80	85

Foreign Exchange Prices.

Foreign exchange was easy yesterday at the following figures:

SELLING.

Cables	483¾
Checks, London.....	483¼
Checks, Paris.....	5.20⅞@5.21⅛
Checks, Berlin.....	94⅞

BUYING.

60 days, London, bankers'	479¾
60 days, documentary.....	479¾
30 days, Hamburg.....	95⅛
8 days, Antwerp.....	5.22½
60 days, France.....	5.25
60 days, Holland.....	39 11-16
8 days, Holland.....	39 15-16

Colorado Springs Mining Notes.

The output of the Cripple Creek district for the month of November reaches a total valuation of $1,300,000, while the tonnage is 42,600 tons, quite a large increase both in valuation and tonnage over the preceding month, as in October the output was about $1,000,000, with a tonnage of 35,000. On account of the recent labor troubles in the camp the production is not up to standard, but within the next month or two the output should again reach the normal figure before the strike, about $2,000,000 per month.

The effects of the El Paso drainage tunnel have now reached such a state that those who were instrumental in driving the bore are being complimented for their foresight. When the water measurements were taken this week it was found that there has been a fall of eleven feet in the water area of the district, which means that 650,000,000 gallons of water has flowed through the tunnel since it was opened. Water is flowing at the present time at a rate that is lowering the water about eight feet each month, but as the flow is increasing steadily the water level will recede much more rapidly.

After several years of operation

MILLION MARK IN STOCKS

WALL STREET SHOWS HEAVY GAIN IN SALES AND PRICES.

Traders Who Consider Rise Too Rapid Fight Market and Take Losses — Band of Powerful Interests Seen in Market's Course, and Many Attribute Management to Keene — Railroads Do Not Share Buoyancy of Industrials.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—In consultation of the previous day's movement the stock market today showed increased activity, the transactions passing the million share mark, and prices made a further though more irregular advance. During the early part of the session the trading was suggestive of that of some of the real bull days of the past.

That traders, or a large number at least, considered the rise a little too rapid to last was indicated by the fact that they were fighting the market all the morning, during which time the greatest strength of the day was shown. However, they misjudged the situation and were made in many instances to pay dearly for not being right. Many reports of stocks put out by traders for an advance, only to be taken back again higher up, were heard, and some color was lent to the reports by the alternate selling and buying by some houses identified with speculative interests. For example, a prominent western house was reported as having sold many thousand shares of Steel preferred early in the day, and later on, when the stock continued going up, the same house bought back even more than it had sold.

It has been accepted as a fact which seems evident from the action of the market during the last few days that the trading that has been shaping prices has not been altogether in the hands of the floor traders, as it was a short time ago. Powerful interests are believed to have taken the opportunity to put prices up, which was afforded in a large part by the heavy short interest, and, with the assistance of some important operations, to manipulate the market upward across it previously had been manipulated downward. Many in the street attributed the management of the week's movement to Keene, who is said to have at present the operation of an interest powerful enough to profit to the fullest extent by the exposed position of the shorts. The public's share in the market also is said to be larger than it has been, but not altogether on the buying side. Some commission houses have reported selling, which they characterized as good, indicating apparently a belief that a reaction of some importance will follow this rise.

In the general advance that followed the opening nearly every stock on the list showed more or less buoyancy, but when the market quieted down after midday it was found the advance in prices was by no means uniform. The close of the market made it evident that railroad stocks, after all, had profited but little by the day's trading. None of the really active railroad stocks—and one, Pennsylvania, was the day's most active stock, with the single exception of Steel preferred—showed more than a fractional change. Still worse, some of the changes were on the side of losses.

Predictions that Steel preferred would close at 90 had been heard and at one time the pace at which the stock was going seemed to justify the prediction. It sold actually as high as 78. The transactions in this stock reached the large total of 239,428 shares, being more than one-fifth of the sum of the day's sales. A corresponding activity was shown by the bonds. The advance in Steel is said to be due to short covering, even to a greater extent than this is true in most other stocks. The buying by the shorts seemed to be urgent and the stock offered apparently was inadequate to meet their demands. Doubtless, however, the rise in the stock from 54¾ to 78, resulted from the shorts being given much the same help as they found elsewhere in the day—help that was incident to a "running in" of stock which the shorts would just as soon be without. In connection with the advance it was whispered as well as the bears, the rumors heard that bankers who had bought a block of bonds of the steel syndicate had received a guarantee that the dividend on preferred stock would remain unchanged for at least a year to come. That said assurance had been given was denied by one of the banking firms who bought the bonds.

The advance in Brooklyn Rapid Transit to 66, a gain of about 5 points, in some quarters was believed to represent nothing more than aggressive manipulation, but it was accompanied by more or less specific reversals of the report that the control of the property is being sought in the interest of the Interborough company.

Commercial paper, mercantile paper, 6@6½ per cent; sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 483.10@483.20 for demand and at 479.60@479.70 for 60 day bills; posted rates, 484@484½ and 486@486½; commercial bills, 479¾@480; bar silver, 55¼; Mexican dollars, 42¼. Money on call firm at 6@6¾ per cent, closing 5½; offered at 6. Time money firm; 60 days, 6 per cent; 90 days, 6; 6 months, 5½@5¾. Only a few speculative bond issues shared in the strength and animation of the stock market, notably United States Steel second 5s. Total sales of bonds, par value, were $6,871,000. United States bonds were unchanged on the last call.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 4.
Am. Sugar	13,300	124¾	123¾	125¾	125¾
Am. Locomotive	1,900	15⅝	15	15	15¼
Do pfd	1,600	77	76½	76¾	....
Am. Smelting	5,000	47	30½	31	....
Do pfd	300	89¾	88¾	89	89⅝
Am. Car Found.	200	29	29	29	29¾
Do pfd	2,400	20¾	19¾	19¾	19¼
Am. Ice	1,200	67	66½	67	66
Do pfd	1,300	87	84	87	87¼
Am. Linseed Oil	1,200	28¾	27¾	28¾	28½
Do pfd	33	94	94	94	....
Am. Malting	5,600	72	70	72	69
Do pfd	34,100	69¾	67½	68¾	68¼
Am. Steel Foundries	1,600	93¼	91¾	92½	92
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1,000	134	133	134	134
Am. Tobacco	1,100	95	94	94	94
Do pfd	200	124	124	124	....
Anaconda	1,100	168¾	167	168¾	168¼
Atchison	200	211	210	211	210
Do pfd	2,200	94¼	94	94¼	94¼
Atlantic Coast Line	700	171	171	171	171
Baltimore & Ohio	36,500	142¾	141¼	141¾	141¼
Do pfd	100	172½	172½	172½	....
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	200	65	65	65	65
Canadian Pacific	200	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	1,100	19½	18½	19	18½
Chicago & N. W.	4,200	32¾	32¾	32¾	31¾
Chicago Great Western	100	157	156	157	156
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	300	103	102¾	102¾	102¾
Chicago Terminal	5,400	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Chicago Traction	1,400	18¾	17¾	18¾	17¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	100	74¾	74	74	73
Colorado Southern	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Do 1st pfd	2,100	44¼	43¾	44¼	44¼
Do 2d pfd	300	28¾	28	28¾	28
Consolidated Gas	1,400	202	201	202	201
Delaware & Hudson	200	165	165	165	165
Del., Lack. & West.	2,900	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Denver & Rio Grande	500	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do pfd	2,400	94¼	93¾	94¼	93¾
Distillers' Securities	3,000	160	158	159	158
Erie	500	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Do 1st pfd	500	69¼	69	69¼	69¼
Do 2d pfd	100	58	58	58	58
Great Northern pfd	300	169	169	169	167¾
Hocking Valley	100	68¾	68¾	68¾	68
Illinois Central	100	8	8	8	....
Interborough-Met.	400	12	12	12	....
Do pfd	200	22¼	22¼	22¾	21¾
Int. Paper	20,700	28¾	28	28	28
Do pfd	4,900	68¾	67¼	67¾	67¼
Int. Pump	4,500	50¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Do pfd	2,000	162	160¼	161¼	160
Int. Steam Pump	200	84	84	84	83¾
Iowa Central	1,400	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Do pfd	200	22¾	22¼	22¾	22
Kansas City Southern	1,400	41	40	40	39½
Do pfd	500	12	11¾	11¾	12
Lake Erie & Western	100	65	65	65	62¾
Do pfd	100	67	67	67	....
Lake Shore	100	29	29	29	29
Long Island	100	194½	194½	194½	194
Louisville & Nashville	200	36	35½	36	36
Manhattan Elevated	7,500	157¼	156¾	156¾	157
Metropolitan Street	500	37¾	36	37	36¾
Mexican Central	100	96	96	96	....
Minneapolis & St. L.	900	53¾	53	53¾	53½
Do pfd	200	115¾	114	115¾	114
Missouri Pacific	5,700	91⅜	90	90¾	90
Mobile & Ohio	1,600	141¾	140	141	140¾
Nat. Biscuit	100	18	18	18	18
Do pfd	3,100	39¾	39½	39¾	40
New York Central	12,000	121¾	118¾	120	118¾
N. Y., Ont. & West.	1,200	104	104	104	104
Norfolk & Western	41,900	93¾	92¾	92¾	92½
Do pfd	200	81¾	81¾	81¾	81
Northern Pacific	1,200	107	106	106¾	106
Pacific Coast	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	35¾
Do 1st pfd	100	85	85	85	....
Do 2d pfd	400	38	37¾	37¾	....
Pacific Mail	10	196¾	196¼	196¾	....
Pennsylvania	300	18	18	18	18
People's Gas	400	38	37¾	37¾	....
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L.	100	115¾	115¾	115¾	114
Pressed Steel Car	2,200	28	27	27¾	28
Do pfd	200	68¾	68	68¾	68
Pullman	100	217	217	217	....
Reading	42,400	45¾	44¼	44¼	44¾
Do 1st pfd	100	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
Do 2d pfd	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¾
Rubber Goods	500	16¾	15¾	15¾	16
Do pfd	100	73	73	73	73
Ry. Steel Spring	500	15¾	15	15¾	....
Do pfd	100	77	77	77	77½
Ren. Iron & Steel	2,400	7¾	7	7¾	6¾
Do pfd	4,100	43½	42	43	42
Rock Island	68,500	27	25¾	25¾	25¾
Do pfd	2,400	65	61	61½	62
Southern Ry.	1,900	20¾	20¼	20¼	20¾
Do pfd	2,300	79	78¾	79	78¾
St. J. & G. I. 2c pfd	100	17	17	17	16¾
Southern Pacific	24,400	47¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
St. L. S. W.	600	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¼
Do pfd	700	34	33	33	33
St. L. & San Fran.					
C. & E. I. ctfs	300	150	150	150	....
Do 2d pfd	500	150	150	150	....
Sloss.-S. S. & I.	1,500	48¾	48	48	46¾
Toledo Ry. & Light	700	25¼	25	25¼	25
Texas Pacific	4,200	22¾	24¾	24¾	23¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	6,900	52¾	52¼	52¾	52¾
T., St. L. & W.	900	22¾	21	22¼	....
Do pfd	2,000	35	33¾	34½	33
Twin City	300	95	94½	95	95¼
Union Pacific	41,100	77¼	76½	77¾	76¾
Do pfd	500	87¼	87¼	87½	87¼
U. Bag & Paper	200	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
Do pfd	400	62	58	57¾	62
Un. Fty. & Inv. Co.	300	11¼	11¼	11¾	12
Do pfd	600	45½	45½	46¾	45¾
U. S. Realty	1,100	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
Do pfd	1,500	36½	35½	35½	37
U. S. Rubber	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
U. S. Leather	110	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Do pfd	1,500	77¾	76¾	77	76¾
U. S. Steel	25,000	12⅜	11⅞	12	11⅞
Do pfd	227,800	78	74¾	77¾	74¾
U. S. C. Pipe pfd.	1,000	41	38	41	....
Va. Caro. Chem.	900	21¼	21	21¼	20¾
Wheeling & L. E.	300	17	16¾	16¾	17
Do 2d pfd	700	26¾	25¾	25½	26¼
Wabash	1,500	20½	20½	20½	20¾
Do pfd	11,600	37¾	36¾	36¾	37
Wis. Central	800	17¾	17	17¾	17¼
Do pfd	500	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Western Union	2,400	89	88	88	88½
Westinghouse	4,700	151	146	150	145¾
Do 1st pfd	200	195	190	195	185

*Ex div. 1¾ per cent.
Total sales of stocks, 1,130,400 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	220	United States	101
American	185	Fargo	200

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. ref 2s, reg...105¼ U. S. new 4s, coup..133¾
U. S. ref 2s, coup...106 U. S. old 4s, reg...109
U. S. 3s, reg.....107 U. S. old 4s, coup...110
U. S. 3s, coup.....107 U. S. 5s, reg.....101¼
U. S. new 4s, reg..133¾ U. S. 5s, coup.....101¾

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

18000 Atch gen 4s ..... 5000 Man con 4s...102
10000 do adj ....87½@87¾ 34000 Met St 5s.....
10000 do adj .....87¼@87¾ 11000 Mex Cent 4s...114¼@114¾
20000 At Coast 4s.. 93 22000 M P 1st con...118
6000 A Hide 6s..69@70 1000 MK-E 1st....107
9000 Ann A 1st 4s. 92 10000 M-O Mont Div
2000 Adams Ex 4s.102 .....
5000 Bk U Gas 5s.113 8000 M K T 1st 4s
14000 B-O prior lien ..... 90¾@96
.....94¾@95 90000 Mex Cent 1st
12000 B-O gold 4s....100¾ inc 106¼
17000 Bkyn U El 1st 98¾ 20000 do 2d inc.....90¾
5000 CSP-M 6s..131 6000 Mission 1st 5s
7000 C of Ga 2d inc ex 7s.....112¼
..... 5s .....28¼ 14000 M K T 2d 4s.70@71¼
6000 do 1st inc.65¼@66 6000 MKT of Texas
10000 Cen Ga con 4s104 5s 90½
1000 C-O con 5s...114¾ 3000 NYC-HR gen
25000 C-O gen 4½s101¾ ¼s 98¾
6000 C-A 5s.....82 2000 NY Dock 4s. 90¾
40000 do 3½s.....73¼@73¾ 18000 NY Gas-E 4s. 90½
77000 CB-Q 4s joint 6000 N-W con 4s
do 5s.....102¾@103 .....90¾@97
10000 do 3 f 5s.....106 9000 N-W Poc Coal
5000 C-E 1st 5s...116½ 4s .....85@91
329000 Con Tob 4s... 9000 N Y gen 3½s..70½
.....56½@57¾ 5000 do 4s.....102¾
14000 C M-St P. So. 22000 NYC LS 3½s
Minn Div 5s..113¾ .....85@86½
5000 Can So 1st...105 1000 O R-N con 4s. 97½
2000 C-El gen 5s..115½ 119000 O S Line part
10000 do 4s.....102¾@103 ctfs .....92@92¾
5000 do 3 f 5s.....106 1000 Pac Coast 1st
4000 CCC-StL gen 4s 95¼ 5s 104
789000 CRI-Pac 4s...71 11000 Pa con 3½s@85¼
17000 CRI-P col tr 4000 R-A 4s..90¾@91
5s .....75¼@76 2000 RGW 1st.....95½
1000 CISt-L C 4s...100 13000 SLIM 4s.....85¾
5000 CFI gen 5s.... 88 11000 SLIM-So gen
47000 do conv 5s.68@69¼ 5s 111¾
12000 Col-So 1st 4s.84@85 44000 SLSW con 4s
5000 D-RG con 4s.100 .....90¾@92¾
5000 D-Mack 1st 4s 97 12000 do 1st 4s...92½
7000 Dist Secy 5s 7000 S P-M-M 1st..133
.....80¾@81¼ 1000 do 1st & reg
11000 Erie 1st con 4s 98¼ to 4½s.....109½
47000 do 3d gen 4s 1000 So Pac of Cal
.....84¾@85½ con 5s stamp.106¾
4000 Erie Pa col tr 8000 SA-AP 4s.....76¼
4s .....88¾ 25000 So RR 1st 5s.112¾
13000 Ft W-D C 1st 10000 Stand Twine 1st
.....103@104 5s 100
81000 GB-W deb B.136¼ 2000 Texas Pac 1st
1000 HTC 1st 5s....112¾ 5s .....114½@115
1000 do con 5s.....110¾ 10000 TStL-W prior lien
1000 HV 1st 4½s..106¼ 3½s.....84
26000 Int-GtN 2d 5s 50000 U P conv 4s. 94¾
.....99¾@99¾ 39000 UP 1st 4s 102¾@103
12000 K C So 3s...70¼@71 10000 United RR of
35000 Kings Co elev San Fran 4s. 76
4s .....83@85 1000 Utah Sec 6s.106
45000 K C Ft S-M 4s 2681000 U S Steel s f
.....78@78¼ 5s .....106¾@107
1000 L-N unitd 4s 99¼ 1000 W U col tr 5s107¼
1000 L Erie & W 5s..100¼ 1000 W-L E 1st con 5s
5000 do So RR joint 10000 W S 4s.....103½
4s .....90 1000 W-S Falls 5s.114¾
5000 L-WB ry 4½s100 15000 Wheel 1st 5s....115
1000 LV of N Y 4½s107 10000 do 2d 5s.....106¼
5000 Mex Cen con 571000 do Bs0¾@61¾
4s 73
Total sales of bonds, $6,523,000.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Discounts were steady today, despite the abundance of money in the market. Business on the stock exchange was quiet. The tone was irregular, with a downward tendency, especially in the case of home rails. There was a disinclination to operate, in view of the fact that the stock exchange will be closed tomorrow and on account of the mining contangoes of Tuesday, in addition to the far eastern situation, which continued to have an unsettling influence.

Closing stocks:

Consols for money..	88⅞	N. Y. Central.....	122⅞
Consols for account.	89⅛	Nor. and West.....	61¾
Anaconda	3⅜	Do pfd.....	86¾
Atchison	70¼	Ont. and West.....	36¾
Do pfd.....	96	Pennsylvania.....	60¾
Baltimore and Ohio.	81¼	Rand Mines	10
Canadian Pacific...	122¾	Reading	22
Ches. and Ohio.....	42¾	Do 1st pfd.....	40
Chicago Gt. W.....	16⅜	Do 2d pfd.....	31
C., M. and St. P....	147	Southern Ry.....	21⅜
De Beers.....	22⅜	Do pfd.....	48⅝
Den. and R. G.....	22¾	Southern Pac.....	79
Do pfd.....	72	Union Pac.....	120⅛
Erie.....	70¼	Do pfd.....	91
Do 1st pfd.....	70¼	U. S. Steel.....	12¼
Do 2d pfd.....	51¼	Do pfd.....	57
Illinois Central.....	135¼	Wabash.....	21
Louis. and Nash....	110¾	Do pfd.....	38¼
M., Kas. and Tex..	18⅝		

Bar silver uncertain; 25¾d per ounce. Money, 2½@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 15-16@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for 8 months' bills is 3¾@3 15-16 per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The Spanish cabinet crisis depressed internationals, which were alternately agitated and depressed, finishing weak. Industrials were irregular. All the close prices were steady. The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Trading on the bourse today was languid.

IN THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—An absence of quotations continues to be in evidence in the dry goods market, and all advices from manufacturers are to refuse quotations until the conditions becomes more settled. Prices have been advanced all along the lines, but in certain cases the new quotations are not openly made. Buying is only moderate, as buyers are prevented from placing orders.

Metals—Tin, in London, £118 15s for spot and £120 for futures; locally, $25.80@29.00. Copper, in London, spot £55, futures £54 10s; locally, lake $12.00@12.37½, electrolytic $12.12½, casting $12.00. Lead £4.25 locally, £11 1s 9d London. Spelter, $5.25 in New York; in London, £20 10s. Iron, 48s 6d in Glasgow, 41s 6d in Middlesboro. Locally, No. 1 foundry, northern, $15.00@16.00; No. 2 foundry, northern, $14.00@15.00; No. 1 foundry, southern, and No. 1 foundry, southern, soft, $13.50@14.00.

Coffee—Futures closed barely steady not unchanged to 5 points higher. Sale were 247,000 bags, including December at 6.20@6.35c; January, 6.25@6.50c; February, 6.50@6.60c; March, 6.55@6.80c; April, 6.75@6.85c; May, 6.85@7.05c; July, 7.05@7.20c; August, 7.25c; September, 7.15@7.35c; October, 7.30@7.40c; November, 7.30@7.35c. The world's visible supply is now 13,838,109 bags, against 13,918,131 last month, and 13,217,901 last year. Spot, irregular; No. 7 Rio, 6¾c.

Butter—Receipts, 4,855 pkgs; steady; extra creamery, 25c; creamery, common to choice, 16@24¼c; state dairy, 15@21c.

Poultry — Alive — Nominal. Dressed — Weak. Western chickens, 12@12½c; fowls, 12@12½c; turkeys, 14@16c.

COTTON KEEPS UP ADVANCE.

English Market Follows New York Figures and Bull Leader Prevents Serious Breaks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The cotton market opened firm at an advance of 6@23 points, following cables that were even better than expected, indicating apparently that the English trade was inclined to put quite as bullish an interpretation on the government's report as did local operators yesterday. There was a tremendous demand in the market from the start, and every decline was promptly followed by another upturn.

It was reported that the local bull leader was feeding out his holdings to certain Wall street shorts around 12.60c for March, and that he turned a buyer on every trifling break, but when prices had reached the high level reports of private settlements were circulated and the tone became slightly easier.

Sales were estimated at 1,700,000 bales. Receipts were about equal to last year's figures, and exports were heavy.

Spot closed steady, 20 points higher; middling uplands, 12.65c; middling gulf, 12.90c; sales, 3,300 bales. Futures closed steady: December, 12.37c; January, 12.48c; February, 12.54c; March, 12.60c; April, 12.55c; May, 12.58c; June, 12.56c; July, 12.59c; August, 12.23c.

Big Trade in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 4.—While the cotton market was excited today, with an immense volume of trade transacted, fluctuations were not wide, comparatively speaking. The fluctuations were caused by profittaking and fresh long buying. The country was an immense long buyer all day. At the close of the market March was 30 points higher than the close of yesterday, at 12.93c, and May was 10 points higher, at 12.08c. At one time March sold as high as 12.97c and May at 12.97c.

GROVER WILL NOT FORECLOSE.

Ex-President Denies Rumors of Action Following Default of Interest on Railroad Bonds.

New York, Dec. 4.—Former President Cleveland denies the report that he is about to foreclose on a Pennsylvania railroad sixteen miles in length, because of default in interest payments on bonds which he holds.

"The Bradford, Bordell and Kilsen railroad," he said, "is a narrow gauge road in the oil regions. Nearly ten years ago some of its stock came to me, partly for professional services. I deposited my stock with a committee and five or six years ago the committee sent me $8,000 worth of bonds, which were to pay interest only in case the road proved profitable.

"Several payments were made, but two years ago payment was refused when the coupons were sent, and my bonds were again solicited by a committee which was to act as it thought best in the matter. Since that time I have heard nothing from the committee."

Help the Doctors.

Dr. C. L. Lawrence, Oakland, Cal., writes: "Have used $50 worth of Orangeine this year in over 100 different directions. I would not do without it. It's ever ready and accomplishes all that is claimed for it."

NEWS OF THE INSURANCE WORLD.

COMMITTEE TO PLAN PEACE.

Another Effort Is Making to Adjust the Threatened War Over Commissioners.

President Teall of the Chicago Underwriters' association yesterday appointed the following special committee of fifteen to prepare a plan that will prevent the threatened demoralization over violations of the commission rule: J. H. Moore, chairman; G. W. Blossom, C. S. Peliet, W. J. Littlejohn, C. N. Bishop, J. W. G. Cofran, L. O. Kohts, C. P. Whitney, J. H. Lenehan, R. W. Hosmer, I. J. Lewis, S. A. Rothermel, H. J. Ullmann, Carl Huncke, and Harry Fox.

The committee will meet in the board rooms at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Its makeup generally is commended as representing all branches of the business, and as including men who can secure the adoption of any report on which they may be able to agree. It may be regarded as certain that, as a result of their deliberations, commissions will be reduced to a figure that no longer will make it profitable to pay excess commissions for business, and that rates on preferred business will be reduced.

Should the committee not be able to accomplish anything, a rate war as well as a commission war in Chicago is regarded as inevitable. Some of the companies have served notice that if rates are disturbed the cutting will not be restricted to preferred business alone, but that it will be extended to all classes of business. Some of the companies that have little preferred business on their books have been quite cheerfully agreeing to a rate war on that class.

The marine insurance season will close at noon today, except for vessels that have cleared before that time. The season is reported as an unprofitable one for most of the companies, especially on grain and wooden hulls. Lumber has been fairly profitable.

Rates in Nebraska, outside of Omaha and Lincoln, are off, by general consent. The Western Union never has resumed jurisdiction in Nebraska, even since the anti-compact law was declared unconstitutional, but any understanding about the maintenance of rates is off. Whenever any union company finds itself in competition with a non-union company for a risk it wants it can get it at any rate it considers adequate. So far there has been little demoralization more than what formerly existed.

Affidavits have been filed with the Illinois insurance department on the following surplus line risks since Nov. 25:

Armour & Co., Hately's International warehouse C, stock.

Libby, McNeil & Libby, building A, building.

Hines Lumber company, south of 1907 South Wood street, lumber.

Francis Beidler & Co., east side of Loomis street (main yards), lumber.

Boston Store, 118-124 State and 77-9 Madison street, stock.

Hines Lumber company, west side of Lincoln street, Slips C and D, lumber.

Hines Lumber company, east side of Lincoln street, Slips C and D, lumber.

G. H. Hammond company, beefhouse 8, building.

G. H. Hammond company, beefhouse 2, building.

G. H. Hammond company, porkhouse 4, stock.

Midland Linseed company, 54 to 60 West Division street, buildings and contents.

Charles Netcher, 81-87 Madison street, building and contents.

American Can company, Diesel plant, Fortieth street and Stewart avenue, building and contents.

Teasdale Commission company, Venice elevator, Venice, Ill., grain.

Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator company, Union elevator, building and machinery.

Armour Elevator company, elevator "D," building and machinery.

Libby, McNeil & Libby, building B, building.

Bryant & Co., Iowa elevator, grain.

Erwin, Green & Co., Armour elevator "B," grain.

Mergenthaler Linotype company, 214-18 East Madison street, machines.

191-197 East Randolph street, merchandise.

Western Coal and Dock company, Slip 1, Waukegan, Ill.

Western Coal and Dock company, building No. 1, Waukegan, Ill.

T. P. Thompson, 158-164 State street, furniture and fixtures.

Cochrane Grain company, Union elevator E, East St. Louis, Ill., grain.

Le Frentz & Karatens, northwest corner Franklin and Erie streets, building.

Illinois Car and Equipment company plant, Hegewisch, Ill.

Harroun Elevator company, Union elevator, East St. Louis, grain.

Teasdale Commission company, Union elevator, East St. Louis, grain.

Armour Elevator company, elevator D, building.

Monarch Refining company, 245-261 Michigan street, merchandise.

Francis Beidler & Co., lumber yards, Loomis street.

E. R. Bacon, Division elevator, Harvey, Ill., building.

Barker & Seaverns company, 185-187 Wabash avenue, merchandise.

Armour & Co., building W, section 4, stock.

Libby, McNeil & Libby, Swift's warehouse 31, stock.

Armour & Co., Thirty-first place and Thirty-second street, factory.

Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator company, Iowa elevator, building.

O. H. Horton, rec., 507-515 La Salle street, merchandise.

Lohrke & Co., Armour elevator "B," grain.

The loss on stock of the F. P. Smith wire and iron works at 32-44 Center street, burned last Thursday night, is estimated at 60 per cent and on building at 40 per cent. The insurance on the building is:

Georgia Home	$ 1,500	Springfield	$ 2,000
Orient	1,500	American, N. J.	2,000
Virginia	1,500	United Firemen	2,000
Caledonian	2,500	Spring Garden	1,500
Atlas	2,500	Security	2,000
Niagara	2,500	Eureka & Secur.	1,500
N. E. F. & M.	2,500		
Firemen's, N. J.	2,000	Total	$30,000
Concordia	2,500		

Stock and machinery are insured for:

Queen	$ 3,500	N. B. & M.	$ 2,000
N. Y. Und.	2,500	Phenix, N. Y.	2,000
Com. Union	1,000	Connecticut	2,000
American	2,000	German Alliance	2,000
Boston	2,500	British Amer.	2,000
Fire Asso.	1,000		
Prussian Nat.	1,000	Total	$24,500
Potomac	1,000		

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Fire Insurance Club of Chicago will be held next Tuesday evening at the rooms of the Chicago Underwriters' association.

Most of the losses growing out of the Masonic temple fire at Louisville have been adjusted. The loss on building will be total, and C. B. Smith's Sons and Rogers & Krull, jewelers, have been paid the face of their policies, the companies taking the salvage. The loss of the Boston Shoe company was settled at 44 per cent on the $36,000 insurance.

It is reported in New York that an effort is making to buy up a controlling interest in the stock of the United States Fire. The directors are understood to be protecting their interests. The capital of the company is $250,000, and the assets at the first of the year, $763,000.

Waterloo, Ia., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—A move has been started in insurance circles in this city which probably will be carried to all parts of the state and will have considerable bearing on hazards and rates. A meeting was held in Waterloo, attended by a large number of state and local agents, at which the "Insurance club" was organized. The companies represented by the state agents at the meeting were Phenix, Queen, German of Freeport, Agricultural, Fire association, Insurance Company of North America, Sun of England, American of New Jersey, and Traders'.

The purpose is eventually to reduce rates through the elimination of hazards. The club will make it a business to keep in touch with the architects, contractors, and builders, instructing them in the manner of constructing buildings to reduce the hazard, as well as to advise with the public in general regarding the elimination of risk.

It is planned by the state agents to organize similar clubs in every city and town in the state if possible. An instance of the benefits derived from the move is cited in this city. The building formerly occupied by the Courier paid $1.95 on contents and $1.46 on building. In the new structure, built after suggestions by the insurance men, the rate is $1.10 on contents and 85 cents on the building, probably the lowest rate on a printing plant in the state of Iowa.

NEWS NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

Board of Trade and Transportation Issues Appeal to Commercial Bodies to Aid Fight on Dryden Bill.

New York, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Following up its action against the Dryden insurance bill in the United States senate the board of trade and transportation is issuing the following letter to the officers of commercial bodies throughout the United States:

We hand you herewith a copy of senate bill No. 1,261, introduced by Senator Dryden of New Jersey, and also extracts reprinted from the New York Journal of Commerce Commercial Bulletin which show the measure and character of the bill. We would regard the enactment of such a law as a serious injury to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country and all seeking insurance of any kind—either fire, marine, or life.

A hearing will be given this bill before the senate committee on postoffices and postroads in Washington, D. C., Thursday next, Dec. 10, at 10 a. m. A committee from this board will appear at that time in opposition to the bill. We hope your association also will be represented. If, however, it should be impracticable for you to have a delegation there we hope you will take the subject under consideration as promptly as possible and send a protest against the bill through your own United States senators and representatives.

FRANK S. GARDNER, Secretary.

It is interesting to note that at the recent destruction of the electric street car barn in Cleveland, O., the fire starting at 3 o'clock in the morning, at which time the power was cut off, practically a total loss resulted not only to the building but to the cars therein. It is held that the frequent fires in this class of property seem to show that under existing conditions the underwriters should not anticipate the salvage of any number of cars. The fire originated within a car. The majority of fires within these car barns, it is said, originate within the cars themselves. It is also said that many such fires undoubtedly are due to not enforcing the rule for the removal of trolley arms from all wires. The destruction of the car storage building at Lewiston, Pa., Dec. 1, and the barn fire at Muscatine, Ia., may be found to add similar testimony. It has been suggested that the only possibility of rendering this class of insurance less unprofitable is by instituting a more thorough system of inspection and reinspection, tending to eliminate many causes of fire.

Evidence Favors Policy Contest.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Evidence introduced today by Ife insurance companies who are contesting in the courts the payment of the policies on the life of R. C. Whayne strongly supported the suicide theory. The principal witness was County Surveyor Robert Young, who surveyed the ground where Whayne was found. He gave evidence to show that accidental shooting while crossing a wire fence was impossible. R. P. Woods of Cincinnati, manager of the Manhattan Life, told of a conversation with Whayne relative to his financial condition, when he had refused to make a statement. He said Whayne had then $110,000 more insurance than he claimed, and finally had said he had an income of $4,500 a year. The policies required $12,000 to maintain. The court allowed the Equitable to add to its defense. It will charge misrepresentation as well as suicide.

Cleveland Leather House Burns.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Fire last evening in the wholesale leather stock of Fetzer & Spies, in Loates street, caused a 75 per cent loss to the following insurance companies:

STOCK.			
Hartford	$2,500	German, Ill.	2,000
Phila. Under.	2,500	London Assurance.	2,000
American, Pa.	2,000	National, Conn.	2,000
Concordia	2,000	Queen	2,000

The loss on the fixtures was total and was in the Hartford for $750

SWEEPING CHANGE IN NAVY PROPOSED

Secretary Moody in Annual Report Discusses Need of Reorganization.

ASKS FOR MORE SHIPS.

Urges Congress to Continue the Policy of Building Up Fighting Force.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—In his annual report Secretary of the Navy Moody urges congress to continue the policy of building up the navy by making provision for the construction of new warships. He favors the creation of a general staff for the navy, and discusses broadly the need of a general reorganization of the navy department. On this subject he says:

"As the naval establishment grows in importance and the amount of public money devoted to its maintenance is increased, its proper administration justly becomes an object of solicitude. There has been, therefore, much discussion concerning the organization of the department.

"It is asserted by many, both within and without the naval service, that alterations in the organic law governing the administration of naval affairs would result in an increased efficiency and economy. The agitation for a change comes from so many and such respectable quarters that it cannot be denied consideration.

"It has been pointed out with truth that in the civil war, and in a much less degree, in the war with Spain, the organization proved inadequate. The practices prevailing in times of peace were modified and additional agencies of military administration were adopted, and it is claimed that no administration of military affairs which is not adapted alike to war and peace is a suitable one. There cannot be said to be an agreement upon the exact measure of the reform desired, nor, indeed, a universal agreement that any reform at all is needed.

Some of the Changes Proposed.

"The proposals for changes may be classified as follows:

"First—Alterations in the organizations of naval yards which will increase the power and responsibility there over and for work progressing therein.

"Second—The consolidation of the bureaus in the department.

"Third—The creation of a general staff, which shall be responsible for the efficiency of the vessels afloat and the personnel of the navy, collect and digest military information upon which plans for active operations may be formulated, and act as the military adviser of the secretary, having no authority except such as may be conferred upon it from time to time by the secretary.

"It is not my purpose to recommend specifically at this time any of these proposals, but only to bring them forward for the earnest discussion and consideration which their importance deserves. Mere change is not reform and none should be attempted until it appears clearly that conditions would be bettered thereby.

"I venture, however, to express the hope that congress may give to the whole subject of the organization its best thought and attention. The cost of our naval establishment, as well as the importance of the efficiency of our navy, would amply warrant all the study which can be given.

Citizenship and the Navy.

"It is gratifying to note that the percentage of citizenship in the enlisted force of the navy is steadily growing. The number of enlisted men in the service on June 30, 1903, including petty officers, seamen, and other ratings, landsmen for training, and apprentices, was 27,245. Of this number 79.8 per cent were native born and 10.9 per cent naturalised citizens, the total percentage of citizenship being therefore 90.7 per cent, as compared with 89 per cent at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Problem of Desertions.

"The maximum percentage of desertions under peace conditions is a little less than 17 per cent, the minimum a little more than 2 per cent, and the normal between 11 and 12 per cent. During the fiscal year 1903 the percentage of desertions was 12.5, a little above the normal percentage in time of peace.

"Ways and means by which to reduce the number of desertions are receiving, and will continue to receive earnest and thoughtful attention; but, in view of the history of the offense, present conditions cannot be regarded as alarming. The chief of the bureau of navigation expresses the belief that by the offering of greater rewards to those who remain in the service, by better provisions of retirement, and by the opening of the commissioned grades of the navy to warrant officers, the service will in the future offer advantages comparing favorably with those to be found in most grades of the country, and that the consideration of separation from home and the discomforts incident to ship life should not and will not be sufficient to prevent good men from making service in the navy a permanent occupation.

"Four out of fourteen warrant officers who applied for examination passed, and have been commissioned as ensigns.

"Artisan employes of the department injured without fault of their own should be afforded relief—placed upon an equality with their brothers in private employment.

Naval Base in Philippines.

"Although it is almost five years since we acquired the Philippine islands, no steps have been taken to establish a naval basis there.

"The importance of beginning the work of developing the naval stations in Cuba and continuing with reasonable speed to its completion is plain.

"The effective force was increased during the fiscal year by the addition of twenty-five new vessels—one battleship, four harbor defense monitors, twelve torpedo boat destroyers, one torpedo boat, and seven submarine boats.

"During the last year marksmanship has improved to a gratifying extent. Results attained on all stations show a uniformity of improvement.

"The expenditures for the support of the navy have increased considerably during the last fiscal year, and were larger than in any years of our history except 1864 and 1865, and are certain to increase still further. The total in 1903 was $82,618,004."

ALLEGED HARVESTER TRUST HIT

Iowa Implement and Vehicle Dealers Denounce Sales Through Alleged Illegal Channels.

Davenport, Ia., Dec. 4.—The Iowa Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' association today adopted a resolution denouncing the so-called harvester trust for marketing a large part of the output of 1903 through alleged "illegal channels," and demanding that the trust confine the disposal of its product to the regular channels of trade. If the trust refuse to accede to the request the association declares it will confine its trade to concerns "willing to give the implement dealers of the country honest protection in their business."

PROMOTERS SUED FOR $325,000

Men Who Organized Defunct Danville Bessemer Company Accused of Making Illegal Profits.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4.—Suit has been entered against A. L. Snowden, president of the Fairmount park commission; Charles A. Porter; C. Kennedy Crossan, and the estate of Ludwig S. Filbert. They are accused of having made illegal profits through the promotion of the Danville Bessemer company, which was dissolved yesterday. The suit is brought to recover about $325,000, but the [illegible] complainants is not known.

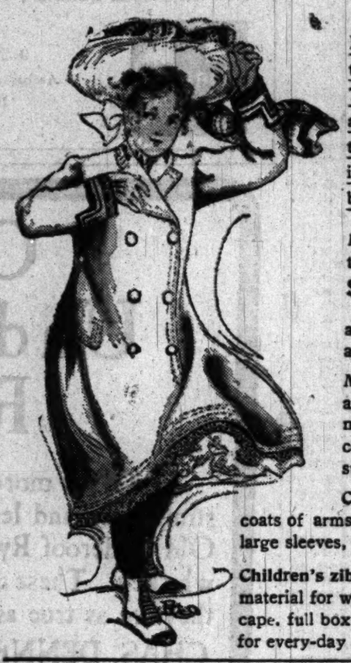
Schlesinger & Mayer

Great Reduction Sale of Misses' Wear.

$25 and $20 Winter Coats Reduced to $11.75.
$15 and $12 Fall and Winter Coats at $10.
$15 and $12.50 Suits Reduced to $10.

Misses' section, Fourth floor.

The very greatest coat and suit values of the season—a bona-fide clearing sale of stylish, handsomely made and well-wearing misses' garments. Only a limited number are left and we need the room; so we pocket a loss to close them out quickly. Every coat and suit in these lines has been a regular seller until now at the original price—a price that made them all along Chicago's *very best* values.



Misses' $20 and $25 Winter Coats Reduced to $11.75.

Not an exaggerated value here. Every coat in the lot has been until now marked at $15, $20 and $25. In the lot are our best selling styles of the season—handsome designs, all strictly man tailored. They are mostly the chic English box coats, satin lined; in short and hip lengths. These are not old goods, but the most dependable, up-to-date garments marked down for final clearing because they are odd sizes, and we have only a few of each style and color. Small sized women may also be fitted in these coats. Materials are mostly broadcloths, kerseys and cheviots. This is an opportunity that comes but seldom—and rarely so early in the season. The entire lot at $11.75 — **$11.75**

Misses' $12 and $15 fall and winter coats now $10—About 100 of these coats—all we have—which we have been selling for $12 and $15, are included in this reduction sale. A good variety to select from; all fine, durable materials; chic, up-to-date styles and colors; satin lined. This is a broken line of sizes reduced for a final clearing—$10. — **$10**

Misses' $12.50 and $15 suits reduced to $10—A large collection of misses' and small sized women's suits in odd sizes and colors. The newest materials made up in bouse styles, all neatly trimmed and tailored; coats satin lined; sizes 14, 16 and 18. The only unusual thing about these suits is the price, $10. — **$10**

Children's school dresses, $4.75—About 100 of them, neatly trimmed with coats of arms and emblems; made of fine all-wool serge; sailor collars and large sleeves, deep hem skirts; also trimmed with colored braid, $4.75. — **$4.75**

Children's zibeline gretchens, $6.75—A very special value. Made in zibeline—the best material for winter wear, in red, blue, brown and green, with storm collar and cape, full box back, entire coat piped with colored velvet, button trimming; for every-day and school wear. One of the most desirable garments of the season. — **$6.75**

Millinery Reductions Extraordinary: a Great Clearing Sale.

Clearing all the imported and domestic pattern hats—chic, correct creations, representing the most approved style-ideas of the season—all now radically reduced—marked down to a price-point without parallel for *such* hats. To facilitate choosing, we have gathered them into three great lots, each containing hats worth in most cases from two to three times these prices:

$5 for trimmed hats—that regularly sell at from $10 to $12.50.

$10 for trimmed hats—that regularly sell at from $20 to $30.

$15 for trimmed hats—that regularly sell at from $25 to $35.

These hats are very appropriate for evening or dress wear. Third floor.

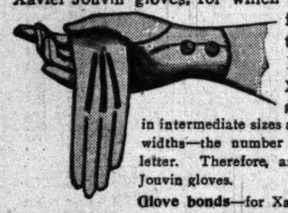
$3 Ready-to-trim hats—In velvet and chiffon; plaited, shirred and tucked—at decided reductions. Silk velvet, good quality, in pretty shades—special at $2.

$2.25 Chiffon faced hats, $2.25—Velvet shapes—in pretty styles—ready-to-trim hats at $2.25.

25% Ostrich plumes—tips—a remarkable offering—in black, white, colored & shaded or ombre, for Saturday only at a discount of 25%.

25% Flowers and foliage 25% off—A large assortment of the newest effects on sale—Saturday only—at a special discount of 25%.

Gloves for Christmas Gifts.



Xavier Jouvin gloves, for which we are sole agents in Chicago, come first in favor at this season because they are the best gloves in the world. The prices are $1.65 & $2. *Main floor.*

Xavier Jouvin's are the only perfect-fitting gloves, because they are the only ones made in intermediate sizes and with long or short fingers and varying widths—the number denoting length and width designated by letter. Therefore, any shape of hand can be fitted in Xavier Jouvin gloves.

Glove bonds—for Xavier Jouvin's or other makes—are the most convenient kind of Xmas presents, permitting recipients to select their own presents.

$1 Women's street gloves at $1—special lot of unusual values.

Fowne's gloves for men at $1.50—**$1.50** best pique kid, in the new London shades for street and dress.

Men's street gloves at $1—full pique sewn dressed kid and dog-skin; special values. — **$1**

Children's kid gloves—a great assortment at $1 and — **75c**

Holiday Neckwear for Women.

Great assortments of those stocks and collars without which the handsomest costumes lose half their effectiveness. *Main floor.*

We have them at all prices. For the simplest frock or the most expensive costume we provide the last finish touch of style.

Fancy stocks—Almost endless assortments in the very newest and most beautiful jeweled lace, velvet and silk effects—at $2.50, $1.50, 95c and 50c.

Surah silk stocks—With large bow; hemstitched top collar to match; black, navy, cardinal, light blue and pink, at 65c. — **65c**

Sorosis Slippers for Gifts.

Women's, men's, girls' and boys' in an immense variety. More satisfactory styles, qualities and prices cannot be found. *Second floor.*

At $2.00—Plump vici kid, tan and black slippers, kid lined throughout; also fine Russian calf, in tan and black.

Sorosis slippers for women—Exclusive styles in all leathers; cannot be duplicated in Chicago—can be found nowhere else—$3.50.

At $1.50—Men's velvet bathroom slippers in figured gray and black.

At 95c, $1 and $1.25—tan and black patent leather trimmed slippers for youths and boys.

Fur Sets for Holiday Gifts.

Small pieces and sets—stocks, scarfs, muffs etc.—nothing but small pieces and sets are the fashion. Coats would mean more money for us, but since it must be small furs, we follow our rule and give you the best to be had—varied assortments of choice furs at such prices that you can be in fashion and still practice economy. *Fourth floor.*

Siberian squirrel neck stocks and Zaza pieces, upward from $5.

Sable squirrel neck stocks, very handsome, upward from $7.50.

Choice chinchilla neckpieces in various styles, upward from $18, $16.50 and $15.

Blended mink neckpieces, handsome furs, upward from $10.

Blue Russian fox scarfs, ornamented with two tails, $12.75.

Royal ermine neckpieces, made of choice pelts, upward from $27.50.

Royal ermine muffs, of extra choice quality, $40.

Sable or Isabella American fox scarfs, in handsome styles, made of one, two and three pelts—$45 to as low as $7.50.

Smoking Jackets: House Robes.

Select either of these and your gift will be one that's always appreciated. Never showed a choicer collection—such an excellent assortment—and you'll find prices here make gift-buying easy. *Second floor.*

Smoking jacket gifts—In plain and two-toned cloths, contrasting cuffs, collars and lapels—also in English carriage cloths and fancy imported and domestic fabrics, $6.50, $8.50, $10 and up to $35.

Other smoking jackets—unusually low priced—special values at $5.

Lounging robe gifts—Plain and fancy cloths, plaids and two-tone effects, matelasse cloths, and finest all-silk robes, $12.50 up to $55.

Probably 50 or more—specially priced at $10—usually very much more.

Dolls, Toys & Games; All Kinds: A Veritable Toy Wonderland.

Chicago's most complete gathering of toys—here you'll find toys of all kinds—all specially low priced. *Wabash-av. toy store.*

Dolls' iron beds. Complete, spring, mattress, pillows and drapery, the regular $1 value, specially priced at — **75c**

Skin covered horse and loaded truck, $1.50

Toy tenpins, size 6 in., with 3 hardwood balls, nicely striped, special, — **15c**

Steam engines, strong steam boiler and whistle, very good worker, choice at only — **95c**

Others up to $25.00.

Crokinole board, made of hardwood, mahogany finish, felt lined—a bargain at — **$1.25**

Twentieth century flying machine, a novelty—here only— — **$1.25**

Bob sled, hardwood, steel runners, extra well braced, painted top, special,

Boys' velocipedes, adjustable saddle, strong and durable, special bargain, — **$1.25**

Toy violin, with bow, complete for — **45c**

25c

Dolls' go-carts, extra strong. Others to $4.50 — **20c**

Doll houses, 2 stories high, elaborate tower — **$3.45** up

Magic lantern, with 1 doz. slides, triple lenses, square, steel, — **$3**

An Overcoat Sale for Men at 12.50

A LOOK is all we ask—if they're not the best coats both in fabric and tailor-work you ever saw at even three and four dollars more—don't buy. Overcoats of all styles in this collection.

Long or Medium Lengths
Rough or Smooth Goods
Belted or Without Belts

Every one in the lot of a quality that will not only give you the best of service but there is a class of tailor work about them that makes a coat fit well and look right.

All Sizes, **12.50**

The Fair

State, Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Mandel Brothers

Men's house coats and smoking jackets

Second floor, State street.

NOVEL effects, exclusive materials, and rich colorings in great variety—imported from London and Paris or of American production. Extensive price-range.

All-wool house coats, in blue, cadet, oxford and brown, with the reverse side of bright plaids or contrasting shades; also plain tricots and fancy patterns in matelasse; edges are bound with cloth and silk cord; silk frog trimmings; special at — **$5**

Matelasse smoking jackets, in silk and wool; plain black grounds with white, red, blue or lavender figures, $12.

All-silk smoking jackets, in Roman or Persian patterns; also silk velvets in red, brown and wine, $20 to $35.

House coats, in two-tone effects, the reverse side in either plain or contrasting color, or bright golf plaids, $8.

House coats, of silk matelasse or Persian silk, in subdued or brilliant colors; Venetian or silk lined, handsomely made, $20 to $50.

Basement: $5 and $6 smoking jackets, special at 3.75.

Revell & Co.

Ball Bearing Sectional Book Cases.

This popular style book case is now conceded to be the only practical case for a growing library. Whether your collection of books be large or small, this case can be exactly adapted to it. No unfilled shelves, no surplus of books. The sectional construction also permits an artistic arrangement to fit almost any space. High quality, combined with many practical features, make this the most attractive case on the market. Absolutely non-binding doors have at last been secured through the use of ball bearings.

The Only Ball-Bearing Sectional Book Case on the Market.

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO EXCLUSIVELY BY US.

Alexander H. Revell & Co.,
Cor. Adams St. and Wabash Av.

E & W. TRADE MARK SENECA NEW COLLAR

"GLOBE" Filing Devices and All Styles of Office DESKS
Globe-Wernicke Co. 224-226 WABASH-AV.

To secure insertion in all editions of "The Sunday Tribune" classified advertising must be in this office Friday.

for Men

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Goods
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a class of tailor
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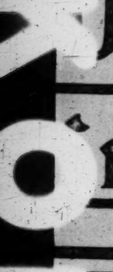

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DEATHS.

Births or death notices will be cabled in connection with Paris, without extra charge, for publication in the Paris edition of the New York Herald, if relatives so request, by writing on their notices sending them in: "Cable to the New York European edition."

IN MEMORIAM.

CROUT—In memory of my daughter, Mabel, who died four years ago Dec. 4.

WATSON—In memory of Luella Georgie Watson, who died Dec. 4, 1902, aged 3 years.

Peter.
Walter Calvin.
Elizabeth.
William.
Mathew.
James.
Mary Louise.
F. C.
Thomas.
Jacob J.
Elizabeth.
Alexander, James A.
Jennie C.
William.
Mary.
Frederick J.
Frank J.
Peter.
Knepfler, Ellen.
Kennedy, William F.
Lawler, Michael.
Lucas, Georgs.
Mathews, Patrick.
McGrath, Margaret.
Mosher, E. H. (Dick).
Mundhenk, Henry.
Pauler, Herbert.
Powell, Giles.
Ronda, Edward.
Root, Martha C.
Ryan, Bridget.
Sollet, Gostave.
Sonnenberg, Eva.
Stemenbach, Eva.
Versema, Richard.
Walsh, James A.
Ward, J. Janet.
White, Edwin D.

BARTELS—Peter, age 71 years, at 636 School-st. Funeral Dec. 6 at 1:30 p. m. to Graceland.

BIRD—Walter Calvin, at 910 S. Spaulding-av. Funeral Saturday at 1 p. m. to Forest Home.

BOEHM—Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Boehm. Funeral Sunday, 1:30 p. m., 143 E. Webster-av., to Graceland.

CAINES—Dec. 3, William, husband of Jane Caines. Funeral Sunday at 1 p. m. from 1222 Fulton-st. Calvary Episcopal church, thence by carriages to Forest Home.

CAMPBELL—Mathew, beloved husband of Catherine Campbell, nee McCormick, father of Jennie and George, at his residence, 809 W. 13th-st. Funeral Monday, Dec. 7, at 9:30 a. m. to St. Charles' church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Mount Carmel.

CARLYLE—James, Dec. 4, aged 38 years. Funeral services at Sheldon's undertaking rooms, 259 W. Madison-st., Sunday at 1 p. m. Interment at Oakwoods cemetery.

CONLON—F. J., son of John and Mary Conlon. Funeral notice later.

DE WITT—In Montreal, Canada, at 308 Prince Arthur-st., Nov. 29, in the 63d year of her age, Mary Louise, beloved wife of late Hiram Norton De Witt, jr., Ill., and wife of Caleb Strong De Witt of Montreal. Funeral private.

DREWS—F. C. Drews, Dec. 3, born 1841. Funeral Dec. 6 at 2 p. m., from 410 Iowa-st., to church, Bensenville.

DUFFY—Thomas, age 19 years, son of Hugh and Margaret Duffy, Nov. 29. Funeral Dec. 24 at 9:30 a. m. from 3118 Forest-av., to St. James' church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

EHRMANN—Jacob J. Ehrmann, Dec. 3, at his residence, 3132 Archer-av., aged 85 years, husband of late Caroline and father of Albert A., Dr. F. S., Ehrmann and Mrs. John Carsten. Funeral Dec. 6, at noon to St. Mathews' church, 31st and Hoyne-av., thence to Wunders.

ERSCHFELD—Elizabeth Erschfeld, Dec. 3. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 6, at 12:30 p. m., to St. Boniface church, thence to St. Boniface.

FULLENWIDER—James Allen, husband of Anna Fullenwider, Dec. 3, 1903, aged 47 years. Funeral services at the Forty-first Street Presbyterian church Sunday, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock p. m. Interment at Heyworth, Ill.

GARTLEY—Jennie Conithorne Gartley, Dec. 4, at Lake Forest, Ill., aged 26 years. Funeral Dec. 6.

GLAMANN—William, son of Henry Glamann, aged 18 years. Funeral Sunday at 2 o'clock from 2138 Thurlow-st., by carriages to Oakridge.

GOOKE—Eva, wife of the late Charles Gooske. Funeral from 6502 Cornell-av. Dec. 6 at 12:30 p. m. Interment at Bethany.

GOLDEN—Mary Golden. Funeral Dec. 6 at 9 a. m. from 437 W. 42d-st. to St. Cecelia church, thence by cars to Mount Olivet.

GROTE—Frederick J., beloved husband of Louise Grote, and father of Frederick J., Jacob J., Elizabeth, Alexander, James A., Jennie C., William, Mary, Frederick J., Frank J., Peter. Funeral.

HARTELS—Peter, age 71 years, at 636 School-st. Funeral Dec. 6 at 1:30 p. m. to Graceland.

HIRD—Walter Calvin, at 910 S. Spaulding-av. Funeral Saturday at 1 p. m. to Forest Home.

HOEHM—Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Boehm. Funeral Sunday, 1:30 p. m., 143 E. Webster-av., to Graceland.

CAINES—Dec. 3, William, husband of Jane Caines. Funeral Sunday at 1 p. m. from 1222 Fulton-st. Calvary Episcopal church, thence by carriages to Forest Home.

CAMPBELL—Mathew, beloved husband of Catherine Campbell, nee McCormick, father of Jennie and George, at his residence, 809 W. 13th-st. Funeral Monday, Dec. 7, at 9:30 a. m. to St. Charles' church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Mount Carmel.

CARLYLE—James, Dec. 4, aged 38 years. Funeral services at Sheldon's undertaking rooms, 259 W. Madison-st., Sunday at 1 p. m. Interment at Oakwoods cemetery.

CONLON—F. J., son of John and Mary Conlon. Funeral notice later.

DE WITT—In Montreal, Canada, at 308 Prince Arthur-st., Nov. 29, in the 63d year of her age, Mary Louise, beloved wife of late Hiram Norton De Witt, jr., Ill., and wife of Caleb Strong De Witt of Montreal. Funeral private.

DREWS—F. C. Drews, Dec. 3, born 1841. Funeral Dec. 6 at 2 p. m., from 410 Iowa-st., to church, Bensenville.

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ERSCHFELD—Elizabeth Erschfeld, Dec. 3. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 6, at 12:30 p. m., to St. Boniface church, thence to St. Boniface.

FULLENWIDER—James Allen, husband of Anna Fullenwider, Dec. 3, 1903, aged 47 years. Funeral services at the Forty-first Street Presbyterian church Sunday, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock p. m. Interment at Heyworth, Ill.

GARTLEY—Jennie Conithorne Gartley, Dec. 4, at Lake Forest, Ill., aged 26 years. Funeral Dec. 6.

GLAMANN—William, son of Henry Glamann, aged 18 years. Funeral Sunday at 2 o'clock from 2138 Thurlow-st., by carriages to Oakridge.

GOOKE—Eva, wife of the late Charles Gooske. Funeral from 6502 Cornell-av. Dec. 6 at 12:30 p. m. Interment at Bethany.

GOLDEN—Mary Golden. Funeral Dec. 6 at 9 a. m. from 437 W. 42d-st. to St. Cecelia church, thence by cars to Mount Olivet.

GROTE—Frederick J., beloved husband of Louise Grote, and father of Frederick J., Jacob J., Elizabeth, Alexander, James A., Jennie C., William, Mary, Frederick J., Frank J., Peter. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock, residence, 304 S. Center-av., by carriages to Waldheim.

HODGSON—Frank J., beloved husband of Eileen Hodgson, nee Hasker, at his residence, 6131 Fulton-av., Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1903, aged 26 years. Funeral Sunday at 1 p. m. from his late residence. Burial at Rosehill.

HOOKER—Frank, beloved husband of Margaret Hooker, son of Roderick, Joseph C., and Edwin S. Hooker. Thursday, Dec. 3, aged 65. Funeral from late residence, 287 Flournoy-st., Saturday, Dec. 5, at 1 p. m. Interment at Montezuma, Ill.

KENNEDY—William F., Dec. 3. Funeral Saturday, 9 a. m., at 239 W. Madison-st.; interment at Waldheim.

KNEPFLER—Ellen Knepfler, at 110 Shoffo-st. Funeral notice later.

LAWLER—Michael, Dec. 3, at Hot Springs, Ark., beloved husband of Clara Lawler, father of Mrs. Joseph M. Burk, brother of Joseph, Thomas, Jr., and Frank Lawler and Mrs. John P. Scanlan. Funeral Sunday at 9:30 a. m. from residence, 625 Indiana-av., to Holy Angels' church, thence by carriages.

LUCAS—Georgs, aged 42 years. Funeral from 99 W. Madison-st., Saturday, 10:30 a. m.; burial at Elmwood.

MATHEWS—Patrick, son of the late Mary, at 464 Dearborn-av. Funeral notice hereafter.

McGRATH—Margaret, wife of James McGrath. Funeral Sunday, at 9 a. m., from 3603 Emerald-av., to Church of Nativity, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

MOSHER—E. H. (Dick), Friday morning, aged 47 years. Funeral services at residence, 3624 Elston-av., at 4 p. m. Saturday. Interment at Philadelphia.

MUNDHENK—Henry, husband of Minnie Mundhenk. Funeral Sunday, at 1:30, at Palatine, Ill.

PAULER—Herbert, Dec. 3, aged 65 years, husband of Anna. Funeral Dec. 7, at 9 a. m., to St. Boniface.

POWELL—Giles. Funeral from 355 S. Halsted-st., Dec. 5, 9:30 a. m., by carriages to Holy Family church, thence to Calvary.

RONDA—Edward, son of Henry and Mary Ronda, aged 18 years. Funeral from 670 S. Morgan-st., Monday, at 10 a. m., to Christian Reform church, by carriages to Forest Home.

ROOT—Martha C., aged 62 years, Dec. 4, widow of Daniel C. Root. Services Dec. 6, 2 p. m., at 65 S. 36th-st. Burial at Mount Pleasant, Ia.

RYAN—Bridget, wife of John Ryan, will be buried from vault in Mount Olivet Dec. 5 at 1 p. m.

SOLLET—Gostave, wife of the late Francis Sollett. Funeral Sunday at 12:30 from 1 Dickson-st., to St. Boniface church, thence by carriages to St. Boniface cemetery.

SOPER—At 6300 Union-av., Frank T., beloved husband of Harriet Soper, aged 46 years. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 6, at 12:30, from late residence, thence by carriages to Mount Greenwood. Member of Romulus lodge No. 453 Knights of Pythias, and Town of Lake lodge No. 647, B. of R. Trainmen.

STERZENBACH—Eva, wife of Mathias Sterzenbach, 1562 W. Taylor-st., Dec. 4. Funeral Dec. 6 at 12 o'clock to Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, thence by carriages to St. Boniface.

STERSEMA—Richard, husband of Lucy Versema, aged 40 years, Dec. 3. Funeral Dec. 6, at 2:30, from 512 Crescent-av., Norwood Park, thence by carriages to Union Ridge.

WALSH—James A., aged 39 years, husband of Nellie. Funeral Dec. 6, at 9 a. m., from 413 W. Huron-st., to St. Ann's church, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

WARD—Janet, widow of J. M. Ward. Funeral from 6311 Lafayette-st., to Rosehill: private.

WHITE—Edwin D., at his residence, 6931 Wentworth-av., Dec. 3, aged 59 years. Funeral Sunday, 10 a. m., to Graceland.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the health department:

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Mary-st., 116 n of Archer-av., e f, 25x100, Dec. 1 [H. Tang to Jacob Zboralski] 1,600
Vernon-av., 272 s of 85th-st., w f, 34x132, incumb. $3,000 Nov. 17 [Daniel Gano to Annie Barnett] 5,100
Lake-av., 150 n of 30th-st., e f, 50x225, incumb. $1,000 State-st., 88 n of 43d, w f, 50x161, Dec. 1 [Patrick F. Dalton to William McClintock] 22,000
Randolph-st., 85 and 87, 41½x200, and bldgs. und. 1-6 int. [Barbour Lathrop quitclaims to Bryan Lathrop] 1
Calumet-av., 70 n of 51st-st., e f, 132x102.50, Nov. 24 [Philip Augsten to Charles E. Huber] 12,500
Yates-av., s w cor 94th-st., e f, 212x125, and o. p. in Calumet Heights, Nov. 14 [Livingston T. Dickson to Charles E. Holloway's clothes] 15,000
Calumet-av., 50 s of 30th-st., w f, 25x160.9, and o. p.; incumb. $2,700, Nov. 10 [J. Murray to Eugene O'Sullivan] 1,500
East End-av., 140 s of 52d-st., w f, 30x125, May 1 [F. A. Peck to Emily R. Lee] 1,500
Evans-av., 200 n of 63th-st., e f, 25x121.9, incumb. $1,500, Nov. 4 [John A. Larson to Louis E. Koehler] 3,500
46th-pl., 624, 10 6½x124, Nov. 2 [Abraham Russell to Ella Russell] 4,000
Indiana-av., 4112, 16 1-3x117, Dec. 3 [Margaret A. Martin to Margaret A. Doherty] 3,500
Indiana-av., s w cor 49th-st., e f, 50x160, Nov. 11 [William W. Gurley to Walter G. Fruit] 7,500
Ingleside-av., 247 n of 62d-st., e f, 50x170.8, und. ½ int., Nov. 21 [J. C. Paquet to Gustav G. Anders] 1
Michigan-av., 97 n of 50th-st., e f, 33x160, and o. p., Dec. 3 [A. Schumacher to Charles O. Young] 1
Michigan-av., 130 n of 50th-st., e f, 34x160, Dec. 3 [same to Ella L. Young] 1
St. Lawrence-av., 137 s of 67th-st., w f, 50x123.5 incumb. $1,600 July 25 [F. E. Treadwell to Edward B. Luke] 1
Same prop., Oct. 8 [E. B. Luke to Charles A. Phelps] 1

LAKE.

Emerald-av., 90 s of 46th-st., e f, 60x132, Dec. 2 [Chas. O. Counsell to Jas. H. Ashby] 8,375
48th-pl., 51 w of Oakley-av., s f, 50x125, and o. p., Nov. 4 [E. H. Koehler to John A. Larson] 1,200
Hermitage-av., 147 n of 62d-st., e f, 25x124, Dec. 1 [E. Hayward to Jos. B. Thorsen] 2,600
Lowe-av., 125 n of 56th-st., e f, 25x124.8, Dec. 1 [W. J. Riley to Elden Riley] 3,000
61st-pl., 430 e of Halsted-st., n f, 50x125, Nov. 11 [E. Park to August Lillestrom] 3,000
61st-st., 165 e of Halsted-st., e f, 25x119, incumb. $4,000, Dec. 3 [Chris F. Elling to Geo. W. Buck] 7,000
71st-st., s w cor Homan-av., 10 acres, Dec. 2 [August Classen to South Park Commissioners] 5,820
Wentworth-av., 279 n of 57th-st., e f, 36 6-12 x179 6-12, Nov. 16 [John Sloane to James Cleary] 4,750
Normal parkway, 343 s of Stewart-av., e f, 50x171, June 8, 1899 [John M. Young to Jane Young] 28,000

CALUMET.

Washington Heights, part lot 8, blk 6, Nov. 21 [E. Z. Meader to Sarah S. Wetmore] 2,200

WEST CHICAGO.

Adams-st., 228 e of S. 45th-av., e f, 25x131, Dec. 3 [Jos. Costo to Lenora Costo] 4,000
Augusta-st., 312 w of Robey, n f, 24x124, Nov. 10 [est. of T. Suffern to Wm. H. Loderhouse] 3,400
Blackhawk-st., 286 w of Ashland-av., s f, 24x73, m. or l., Dec. 2 [M. W. Hamann to Maria Dolewska] 1,350
Chicago-av., 50 w of Bickerdike-av., e f, 25 x125½, Dec. 2 [H. Joerndt to Anton Schermer] 3,000

WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BURRAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Illinois—Fair Saturday, colder in extreme southern portion. Sunday fair, warmer, fresh northwest to northerly winds.

Ohio—Partly cloudy Saturday, with snow in northeastern portion, colder in western portion. Sunday fair, fresh to brisk westerly winds.

Lower Michigan—Snow Saturday exc pt fair in southeastern portion, colder in southwest portion. Sunday fair, fresh to brisk west to northerly winds.

Upper Michigan—Snow Saturday. Sunday probably fair, brisk west winds, becoming variable Sunday.

Indiana—Fair Saturday. Sunday fair, with warmer in central and northern portions, fresh west to northerly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair Saturday. Sunday fair, warmer, brisk northwest to northerly winds, becoming variable Sunday.

Missouri and Iowa—Fair Saturday. Sunday fair, warmer.

Minnesota—Fair Saturday, except snow near Lake Superior, warmer in western portion. Sunday fair, warmer in western and southern portions, brisk northerly to easterly winds.

North Dakota—Fair and warmer Saturday and Sunday.

Nebraska—Fair Saturday, warmer in northwest portion. Sunday fair, warmer.

Place of observation.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation	State of weather.
Time taken:					
Dec. 4, 8 p. m.					
Abilene	44	46	N.	.....	Fair
Albany	20	28	N.E.	.....	Clo'dy
Alpena	28	32	S.W.	.12	Clo'dy
Amarillo	52	64	N.	.....	Clear
Battleford	16	22	Calm	.....	Fair
Bismarck	8	8	N.W.	.....	Clear
Buffalo	28	38	S.W.	.01	Clear
Boston	32	38	W.	Tr.	Clear
Cairo	40	42	S.W.	.....	Clear
Calgary	32	32	W.	.....	Clear
Charlotte	48	52	S.	.....	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	22	28	N.W.	.....	Clear
Chicago	22	28	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	36	40	W.	.....	Clear
Cleveland	30	34	S.W.	.....	Clo'dy
Concordia	24	24	S.W.	.....	Clear
Davenport	18	22	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Denver	28	36	N.E.	.....	Clear
Des Moines	18	20	N.W.	Tr.	Snow
Detroit	30	34	W.	Tr.	Snow
Dodge	30	38	N.W.	.....	Clear
Dubuque	16	22	W.	.04	Snow
Duluth	24	24	W.	.17	Clo'dy
El Paso	42	48	N.E.	.....	Clo'dy
Edmonton	24	28	S.	.....	Clo'dy
Galveston	50	52	E.	.....	Clo'dy
Grand Rapids	26	30	S.W.	.10	Snow
Green Bay	18	22	S.W.	.02	Snow
Havre	32	32	W.	.....	Clear
Helena	26	30	S.W.	.....	Clear
Huron	8	14	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Indianapolis	30	34	W.	.....	Fair
Jacksonville	50	64	E.	.....	Clear
Kansas City	24	30	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Lander	14	14	W.	.16	Clear
Moorhead	4	4	N.W.	.10	Clear
Little Rock	44	48	N.W.	.....	Clear
Los Angeles	54	74	E.	.....	Clear
Marquette	28	30	W.	.16	Snow
Memphis	40	44	W.	.02	Clear
Medicine Hat	26	36	Calm	.....	Clear
Milwaukee	18	20	W.	.01	Snow
Minnedosa	6	16	N.W.	.....	Clear
Montgomery	54	60	S.E.	.....	Clo'dy
Montreal	24	36	W.	.06	Snow
Nashville	42	46	W.	Tr.	Clear
New Orleans	58	68	E.	.....	Clear
New York City	32	40	E.	Tr.	Rain
Norfolk	42	48	E.	.....	Clo'dy
North Platte	24	32	N.W.	.....	Clear
Oklahoma	36	42	N.W.	.....	Clear
Omaha	18	20	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Oswego	30	38	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Palestine	46	52	N.	.04	Fair
Parkersburg	38	40	S.	.....	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	34	38	S.	.....	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	36	42	W.	.....	Clo'dy
Pueblo	32	36	S.	Tr.	Clear
Qu'Appelle	12	16	N.	.....	Clear
Rapid City	22	30	N.	.01	Clear
San Francisco	58	62	E.	.....	Clear
St. Louis	28	36	W.	.....	Clear
St. Paul	12	16	N.W.	.04	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	30	34	W.	.....	Clear
San Antonio	52	56	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	22	30	W.	.06	Snow
Springfield, Ill.	24	30	W.	Tr.	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	28	38	N.W.	.....	Clear
Vicksburg	44	48	S.	.48	Clo'dy
Washington	40	46	E.	.....	Clo'dy
Wichita	30	36	N.	.....	Clear
Williston	4	10	N.E.	.....	Clo'dy
Winnipeg	8	4	Calm	.00	Clear

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Fred Schultz, Ada Hanson	22—18
William B. Lane, Margaret Kipp	29—29
Rudolph Horforth, Eugenie Rabel	26—21
Otto Gierlich, Columbus, O., Margaret Maw	21—18
William English, Jennie Cummings	37—19
George L. Gieseke, Palatine, Ill., Annie Schanning	28—20
George Johnson, Iola M. Lemmon	30—21
Winthrop L. Mosier, Amelia Vaukner	21—19
C. Richard Lempe, Anna Belle Pierce, Boston, Mass.	35—22
John C. Rowe, Elis Nicholson	26—27
Emanuel Bernard, Bertha Morris	22—20
Achille Belmont, Lorenzo Marquez	31—27
William Trapp, Lizzie Janke	27—20
Arthur E. Thompson, Jean R. Squair	21—21
Herbert Provost, Louise Fontin	23—21
Arthur T. Cavey, Bessie Morgan	23—22
Charles Leonard, Hannah Read	55—46
Frank F. Pyra, Katherine Hanousek	31—25
Patrick J. O'Sullivan, Margaret Madigan	29—23
Arthur Lee Aldrich, Helen Harris	24—21
Michael Davidov, Paula Goepel	21—20
David Ljungstrom, Ingeborg Sahlah	21—22
Christian Anderson, Marem Christenson	33—30
George J. Polichronakos, Stavoula Curpakan	20—20
Oliver Lisle, Irving, Ill., Estelle B. Berry	30—28
John Cohen, Sioux City, Ia., Mary Benjamin	22—19
Grithjof Johnson, Nellie Wester	34—30
Richard Kleinhulzen, Martha Woolpert	31—19

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Friday, Dec. 4, 1903:

LAKE VIEW.

Ashland-av., 149 s of Grace-st., e f, 25x124½, Oct. 29 [A. Meixner to John E. Lindor] ..... $ 1,500
Ashland-av., 124 s of Grace-st., e f, 25x124½, Oct. 29 [A. Meixner to Betty Olson] 1,500
Briar-pl., 139 e of Halsted-st., n f, 25x150, incumb. $4,500, Dec. 3 [Annie C. Slater to Ottiellie Schulze] 5,500
Diversey-st., 51 e of Southport-av., s f, 42x124, Dec. 2 [L. Bingeser to Martin Bay] 3,000
Lincoln-av., n w cor Seminary, s w f, 90x120, Nov. 25 [T. A. Pease to Theo. Freeman] 1
Turner-st., 212 w of Lincoln, e f, 30x124 2-3, Sept. 21 [S. E. Moody to Mervin T. Moody] 1
Waveland-av., n e cor Hoyne, e f, 125x125, incumb. $2,000, Dec. 3 [O. Schulze to Annie C. Slater] 6,000
Arlington-pl., 1940, 27½x77, Dec. 2 [Katherine B. Williams to Joseph Theurer] 15,000

NORTH CHICAGO.

Berlin-st., 193 w of Leavitt, n f, 24x100, Dec. 2 [L. Carlson to Joseph Pfeifenschneider] 1,400
Cleveland-av., 540, 30x125, Oct. 29 [Julius Blum to Laura B. Wagner] 9,000
Clybourn-pl., 24 e of Robey-st., s f, 24x125, Dec. 2 [J. Pfeifenschneider to Louis Carlson] 3,000
Fullerton's Add., L. 5 to 7, Sept. 1 [C. Zimmermann et al. to Julius Rebsamen] 3,500
Rhine-st., 294 s of Chestnut-st., e f, 50x225, Dec. 2 [E. S. Dreyer et al., by M. in C., to W. E. Hatterman] 1,228

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Mary-st., 116 n of Archer-av., e f, 25x100, Dec. 1 [H. Tang to Jacob Zboralski] 1,600
Vernon-av., 272 s of 85th-st., w f, 34x132, incumb. $3,000 Nov. 17 [Daniel Gano to Annie Barnett] 5,100
Lake-av., 150 n of 30th-st., e f, 50x225, incumb. $1,000 State-st., 88 n of 43d, w f, 50x161, Dec. 1 [Patrick F. Dalton to William McClintock] 22,000
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Chicago-av., 50 w of Bickerdike-av., e f, 25 x125½, Dec. 2 [H. Joerndt to Anton Schermer] 3,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Colorado-av., 330 w of Kedzie, n f, 26 1-3 x181.9, Nov. 20 [Eliza M. Armstrong to Susan Adams] 9,000
14th-st., 140 w of Waller, s f, 24x100, Nov. 20 [I. Shapiro to Congregation Anshs Sford] 2,500
Huron-st., 120 w of Ashland-av., s f, 48x100½, Dec. 1 [L. Dahling to Alma Schwerin] 1
Kedzie-av., n w cor Congress-st., e f, 49x114, Dec. 1 [Catherine Spain to Mary E. Donohue] 4,700
Monroe-st., 275 e of Francisco-av., n f, 25x124, Dec. 2 [O. Maguire to Lucy Maguire] 1
St. Louis-av., s w cor 24th-st., e f, 53x125, Nov. 21 [N. B. Garlick to Christian R. Wallcek] 1,250
St. Louis-av., 50 s of 18th-st., w f, 25x125, Sept. 16 [John A. Prince to Nellie Ryan] 3,500
Taylor-st., 49 e of Laflin, e f, 24x125, incumb. $2,500, Dec. 1 [Wm. Buhs to Samuel Cohen] 5,000
Van Buren-st., 50 w of S. 42d-av., s f, 20x124.8, Dec. 2 [J. F. Merritt to Arthur F. Peirce] 1,200
Washington-blvd., 166 e of California-av., n f, 166x122, May 2 [R. M. Nesbit et al. to Emma G. Thrasley] 8,300
Winchester-av., 400 n of Polk-st., e f, 24x114, incumb. $1,100, Nov. 20 [Mollie Nagle to Hosea H. Throop] 3,300
Kinzie-st., 1 e cor Horner-av., s f, 94x21.6, Nov. 30 [James P. Smith to David H. Pritts] 10,500
Sheffield-av., s w cor Austin-av., e f, 30x116.8, incumb. $7,500, Dec. 3 [Leonardo Felitti to Lizzie Quartetti] 13,000

JEFFERSON.

Drake-av., 280 s of Henderson-st., e f, 50x125, Nov. 24 [J. Jablowicz to Jacob S. Kusmner] 2,500
43d-st., N. 25 s of Byron-st., w f, 33x144 ft., incumb. $2,000, Dec. 1 [W. A. Patterson to Wm. H. Easterly] 3,700
55th-st., N., s w cor Catalpa-av., e f, 297x125, and o. p., Nov. 6 [R. L. Roberts to Robert Bartlett] 8,535
Humboldt-st., 75 s of Wellington, w f, 25x150, Nov. 27 [H. B. Meims to Herman Hahnedelf] 2,400
North-av., 98 w of Avers, s f, 24x107, Dec. 1 [E. A. Larson to Ira J. Geer] 1,000

CICERO.

Adams-st., 175 e of W. 53d-av., e f, 50x124, Nov. 24 [E. B. Morange to Agnes M. Nelson] 1,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the building department:

Charles Paunch, 1½ story cottage, 22x38, 647 Humboldt-av. ..... $ 1,000
William H. Walker, 2 story flat building, 2x45, 2028 North Avers-av. 3,000
Frank Eldridge, 2 story dwelling, 26x25, Monrose-blvd. and 48th-av. 1,000
D. Y. McDonald, 2 story addition to residence, 20x20, 100 Hazel-av. 1,000
J. C. Baquet, 3 story apartments, 6130-32 Ingles-de-av., 40x38 16,000
H. N. Hitchbottom, 1 story addition, 28x32, 1418 Wabash-av. 3,000
Seiz, Schwab & Co., 4 story side addition, 51x180, 118-24 Sherman-st. 25,000
M. Shapiro, 3 story store and flat building, 22x85, 424 S. Paulina-st. 10,000
Paul Bender, 1 story store, 50x115, 457-59 S. Lincoln-st. 4,000
William Failey, 3 story apartment building, 80x86, 1316-18 Byron-av. 18,000
William Failey, 3 story apartment building, 60x80, 1320-22 Byron-av. 20,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the following corporations:

Excelsior Catering company, Chicago; capital, $2,500; catering and restaurant business; incorporators, Robert E. Hamilton, Charles S. Hamilton, George Crussing.

Advertisers' Printing company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; printing and publishing; incorporators, Arthur W. Underwood, Nathan S. Myzer, John A. McKeown.

Pinesale Medicine company, Chicago; capital, $30,000; manufacturing proprietary medicines; incorporators, E. W. O'Brien, W. J. Burke, E. E. Sutherland.

Woodlawn Safety Deposit company, Chicago; capital, $40,000; safety deposit boxes and vaults; incorporators, William D. McKey, Charles M. Pourue, Arthur W. Tobias.

Paisley Mercantile company, Paisley; capital, $6,000; general mercantile business; incorporators, George W. Paisley, John M. Keith, T. A. Paden.

Globe Manufacturing company, Peoria; capital, $2,

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2641 LAKE-AV. — THE LOUVRE — DELIGHTfully located, elegantly furnished, modern conveniences, outside rooms, single or en suite, with or without private bath; excellent table; reasonable rates; references; ½ block I. C.; 2 blocks cable. Tel. Douglas 1237.

3201 JEFFERSON-AV., HYDE PARK—PRIVATE family has handsome second story front room to rent, with board, to couple; 5 minutes from I. C. express trains; no other boarders; all conveniences.

2408 PRAIRIE-AV.—SPLENDIDLY FURNISHed double and single rooms; abundant heat and hot water; good table board; moderate terms.

2446 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURN. ROOMS, $4 UP per week; $1 per day; hot and cold water; shower baths; cafe; magnificent houses. 'Phone So. 461.

182 E. 36TH-ST. — THE HAYDEN—THE MOST homelike place in the city; best rooms, meals, and service for the price. Phone Douglas 1440.

2082 MICHIGAN—LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH board; running water; steam heat; phone.

2918 LAKE-AV., COR. OAKWOOD-BLVD.—Rooms with board; telephone.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; steam; phone 3070 Douglas; all conveniences.

3714 WASHINGTON-AV.—FRONT SUITE AND other rooms with board; $5.50 week up.

THE OAKS, 221 E. 54TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT rooms, with or without board.

267 MICH.-AV., NR. AUDITORIUM—BEST LOcation; rooms, table, and ref. for refined people.

1503 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first class table board; references.

West Side.

732 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—A LARGE FRONT alcove room for gentlemen; running water; good table board.

North Side.

800 BELDEN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM, WITH board; within L. "L" express station; fine neighborhood; good table; private family.

16 ASTOR-ST.—NEW MANAGEMENT; REASONable; best neighborhood; walking distance. Dearborn 1171.

896 E. SUPERIOR-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; walking distance.

265 E. HURON-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms; running water; steam heated; good table.

767 N. CLARK-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, facing Lincoln Park, with board.

413 DEARBORN-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms; good board; reduced rates; nice location.

678 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANT 2D FLOOR front rooms and board; opposite L. Park; refs.

205 CASS-ST.—ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS, with board; terms reasonable. Tel. 4481 Dearb.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms, with board; steam heat; running water.

547 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room, with board; steam heat.

Hotels.

KENWOOD HOTEL, 47TH-ST. AND KENWOOD-AV.—Strictly fireproof, paying the lowest rate of insurance of any similar building in the city. Cafe a la carte connected with the hotel. Cuisine not to be excelled. "The sulphur water supplied in every bathroom by the 1,500-ft. deep well is equal to the French Lick, Ind., "certified by chemist of the highest repute." It is a help to those suffering from rheumatism. Few nice suites unfurnished still vacant; also a residential office for doctor. Fine opportunity for a first class physician. Applications to the manager. References.

THE LOUVRE, 3611 LAKE-AV.—FIRST CLASS residential hotel; delightfully located; newly and elegantly furnished; all modern conveniences; all outside rooms; with or without private bath, single or en suite; OUR TABLE HAS THE BEST OF REPUTATION. Parlor, drawing, smoking, billiards, and ball rooms; rear portion of the hotel has the view of the lake; best transportation; ½ block I. C.; 2 blocks cable; rates reasonable; references. Tel. Douglas 1237.

NEW SOUTHERN HOTEL,
MICHIGAN-BLVD. AND 18TH-ST.

Everything new, high class, and up to date. Rooms with hot and cold water, $5 per week and up. Rooms with private bath, $10 per week and up. Only ten minutes' walk from center of city; the finest location in Chicago. Two and three room suites with bath at reasonable rates. Admirably adapted for bachelor apartments.

HOTEL DEL PRADO—A HIGH CLASS FAMILY and transient hotel, located between Washington and Madison parks, fronting on the Midway-blvd., adjoining the University of Chicago.

Winter rates: Parlor and bedroom, with private bath and board for 2 people, $25 to $30 per week.

Take Illinois Central express trains to 60th-st. station; 12 minutes from city.

HOTEL TURNER, 33D AND WABASH-AV.—Without exception one of the nicest and best located family hotels on the South Side; rooms, single or en suite, with or without private baths; electric elevator service; all modern improvements; convenient to elevated, Indiana, and State-st. car lines. Phone 408 Douglas.

HOTEL WARNER, 33D-ST. AND COTTAGE Grove-av.—First class residential hotel; finest location; newly and completely furnished throughout; fireproof; 220 outside rooms; 140 private baths; room, with private bath, $6 to $9 per week; fine new cafe; unsurpassed service of the best. McCLURE & COBB, Props., formerly with the Lexington.

CARGILL'S PARK HOTEL—OAK PARK—
Elegant, sunny rooms.
Home cooking.
Pure milk, cream, and butter.
Finest meats and provisions.
C. and N. W. R. R. or Lake-st. L.

THE NEW "CRESCENT" HOTEL — JUST opened, 4065 Ellis-av.; rooms, private bath, by day, week, and month; new building, new furniture; dining room convenient to best transportation; rooms, $4 per week and up; equal to best in city; references required. Tel. Douglas 141.

TRY THE ONTARIO HOTEL, N. STATE AND Ontario-sts. Absolutely fireproof.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.
$10 to $15 per week. Just the place for Ladies and children while stopping in the city shopping. 20 MINUTES' WALK TO BUSINESS CENTER.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, COR. WABASH AND Madison—Newly refurnished and remodeled; special rates by the week; American plan, $2 and up; European, $1 and upward. Tel. Central 1911.

VONWOL HOTEL—LOCATION UNSURPASSED —3800 Lake-av.; beautiful rooms, steam, elevator; 1. C. R. R. cable; superior table.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV.—Block from L. Cars in electric lines; 100 rooms; baths. Tel. Hyde Park 656. American and European.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.—Rooms, single or en suite, with or without bath; ten minutes from city. Telephone Hyde Park 192.

HOTEL and TOWNHOUSE, 2135 PRAIRIE-AVenue and 18th-st.—150 elegant outside rooms; all modern; reasonable rates. MRS. H. YORK, Mgr.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT — FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms; most desirable location in the city; especially suited for man and wife or two gentlemen; large private dressing room and bath attached; rooms overlooking Michigan-av.; also very desirable room suitable for single gentleman; can be seen at any time. 1733 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, NEWLY furnished; steam, electric light, detached, bath, private; ½ block L station. Apartment 505, 3501 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS in fine detached house, convenient to I. C. express service, Hyde Park and Beach hotel. Apply 5008 Washington-av.

TO RENT—3910 PRAIRIE-AV., LARGE ELEgantly furnished front rooms; gas, electric light, hot, cold water, private lavatory, tile bathroom, phone, piano; stone residence; block L station.

TO RENT—TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, 2 outside rooms, furnished to suit; heat and bath; Drexel-av., between 60th and 61st-sts. Address T 463, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2446 MICHIGAN-AV., FURN. ROOMS, $4 up per week; $1 per day; hot and cold water; hot water heat; magnificent house. 'Phone So. 461.

TO RENT — ROOMS, THE LAFAYETTE, 10, 12, and 14 E. Harrison-st.; steam heat, hot and cold running water; one block south of the Auditorium.

TO RENT—6210 MADISON-AV., 2D FLAT—Large room; good location; for gentleman; phone; I. C. express trains; reasonable.

TO RENT—2979 INDIANA-AV., FURNISHED front rooms, $4; also fine rooms from $2 to $5. 19 to 25 55th-st. cor. Lake-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE rooms; steam heat and hot water; references. 3222 Forest-av.

TO RENT—HOTEL LENOX, 259 S. CLARK-ST., fine newly furnished rooms with steam heat, $2 a week and upwards.

TO RENT—NEAT, NEWLY FURNISHED room, private family, modern, for one or two gents; steam heat. 4581 Calumet-av., 2d flat.

TO RENT—LARGE, BRIGHT ROOM, NICELY furnished, modern, use of kitchen; widow's home. 4703 Indiana-av., 2d flat.

TO RENT — 2322 INDIANA-AV., BEAUTIFUL large few choice rooms, nicely furnished; terms reasonable; steam heated; bath; phone; references.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, modern, running water, private family. CLARK, 5431 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—61 BOWEN-AV., CHOICE ROOMS, corner home; near Lake-av.; 4 lines of transportation; $8 to $12. Phone Gray 821.

TO RENT—2532 PRAIRIE-AV., CHOICE EXTRA large front alcove; conveniences; private home.

TO RENT—FINE FRONT R.; EVERY COMFORT; fur. or unfur. 3716 Lake-av., fl. 9. Tel. 916 Doug.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS; steam heat; running water. 1822 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; MODERN; reasonable. 5812 Prairie-av., 1st flat.

TO RENT—THREE PLEASANT FURN. ROOMS; steam; home priv. 5508 Monroe-av., Flat 4.

TO RENT—2011 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED rooms; steam, hot and cold water.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF PARLORS; steam; reasonable. 4218 Calumet-av., 2d floor.

TO RENT—308 E. 60TH-ST., FLAT 241—FURnished front room; steam heat; one block I.C.R.R.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN; private family. Flat D, 4700 Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—FINE, GOOD SIZE FURNISHED room; private family. 4215 Champlain-av.

TO RENT—4427 PRAIRIE-AV., 2D FLOOR, FURnished rooms; steam, tel.; $10, $12 monthly.

TO RENT—353 BOWEN-AV.—3 ROOM FLAT and 2 furnished rooms; heated; all modern.

West Side.

TO RENT—SUITE OF TWO NICELY FURNISHed front rooms; all modern conveniences; Douglas blvd. Garfield branch Met. L; $4.50. Address W R 356, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, steam heated, quiet neighborhood; modern; good transportation. 58 Warren-av., 3d flat.

TO RENT—279 W. ADAMS, WELL FURNISHED double alcove and single rooms; phone; walk dis.

North Side.

TO RENT—290 OAK-ST., LIGHT WARM ROOMS; $1.50 to $5; walking distance.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED front parlor; also others; walking dis. 56 St. Clair.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE FOR 2; kitchen privilege; steam. 34 E. Maple-st.

TO RENT—2 FRONT ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, running water. 272 E. Erie-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS in strictly private family, near lake shore, south of Division-st. Address O 159, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE PARLORS, SINGLE OR en suite; also newly furnished rooms; running water; heated; $3 to $5. 630 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SOUTH ROOM, 1 OR 2 gentlemen; steam; 2 closets; porcelain bath; phone Belmont 543. Address W 218, Tribune office.

TO RENT—282 ONTARIO-ST., 2 DOUBLE ROOMS for gentlemen; steam heat; every convenience.

TO RENT—241 DEARBORN-AV., DESIRABLE, large front room; hot water, closet.

TO RENT—MODERN FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE for two; reasonable. 28 Walton-pl.

TO RENT—398 EAST SUPERIOR-ST., NICELY furnished rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable.

TO RENT—362 E. OHIO-ST., LARGE AND small rooms; warm; walking distance.

Suburban.

TO RENT—1, 2, OR 3 FURNISHED MODERN rooms; water heat; with or without board; in Wilmette. Address T 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE 14 ROOM HOUSE; 6020 ELLISav.; only $75 per month.
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
Room 1210, 135 Adams-st.
Telephone Central 3715.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT TO RENT OR BUY So. Side houses or flats call at a South Side office.
E. E. BALDWIN & CO., 35th and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR 28TH-st. until May 1; two good servants; references. Address T 104, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED, steam, heated rooms, South Side, convenient to L; gentleman. Address T 505, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS NEAR THE UNIVERSITY of Chicago.

573 dist.-st., 5 rooms only	$23.50
6005 Ellis-av., 6 rooms only	25.00
6009 Ellis-av., 6 rooms	25.00
6011 Ellis-av., 6 rooms	27.50
5825 Kimbark-av., 8 rooms	37.50
5811 Jackson [furnace heat]	22.50

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
Room 1210, 135 Adams-st. Tel. Central 3715.

TO RENT—4310 LAKE-AV. AND 4311 GREENwood-av., elegant 6 and 7 room apartments in modern new building, just completed and ready for occupancy; all conveniences; no boxes, stores and laundry rooms; handsomely finished and decorated; $47.50 to $55. Agent at building, SOUTHARD & FRAZIER, 142 Oakwood-blvd. and 218 La Salle-st. Telephone Douglas 705.

TO RENT—ELEGANT APARTMENTS—
3614 Michigan-av.; special low rentals will be made; if you are looking for high grade apartment don't fail to see these.
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
Room 1210, 135 Adams-st.
Telephone Central 3715.

TO RENT—6037 INDIANA-AV., 2D FLAT, SIX rooms; new building; $40 per month.
4150-52 Vincennes-av., 6 and 7 room flats, 2d and 3d floors; fine buildings; see janitor.
TROTTER & KIMBALL, 132 La Salle-st.
South Side office, 38 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—4607 MICHIGAN-AV. FIRST FLOOR —Apartment, 8 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; $90 per mo., furnished, to May 1st. Phone Drexel 8254.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED apartment of one or more rooms; $16 per room per month up; magnificent house. 2446 Michigan.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED 3 ROOM flat, steam heat, strictly modern; only $18. HARRINGTON, 4921 Lake-av., 2d floor.

TO RENT—$17; SMALL FLAT, STEAM HEAT, bath, hot water, gas range. 495 43d, nr. Grand-blvd. HOLTON, SEELYE & CO., 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—5 ROOM FLAT, WITH RANGE AND bathroom. 115 18th-st. BARKER & JACKSON.

TO RENT—4637 VINCENNES-AV., FINE 5-room flat, 2d floor; $32.50.

TO RENT—NICE COR. 5 ROOM FLAT, STOVE heat; $16. 88 Bryant-av.

TO RENT—3 AND 4 ROOM STEAM HEATED flats, 23d-st. and South Park-av.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $20, $25; steam, hot water; elevator. 3105 Calumet.

West Side.

TO RENT—$22—1012 WASHINGTON-BLVD., fine 7 room modern flat in excellent condition. Call LOVELL, 19 Western-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—
Apartments in Lake View, Buena, and Sheridan Parks.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 138-140 La Salle-st.
Branch office, 1904 Evanston-av., and 1295 Sheridan-rd.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM HIGH GRADE 2D floor apartment in new building; privilege of lease to May 1 at $40. Beacon-st., ½ block south of Wilson-av., near N. W. "L." Telephone Sesley 8205.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 8 ROOM FLAT, WITH all modern improvements, clean it taken at once. Inquire premises, 85 Elaine-place, or Room 707, 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, NINE ROOMS, near lake, $65 mo.
MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE RED CROSS FILTER FOR THE modern home, 45 cents rent monthly; no other charges. Exhibit, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CENTRAL 6 ROOM BRICK FLAT, 197 Ontario-st.; only $22.50. Room 1028 First Nat. Bank Bldg. [new bldg.].

TO RENT—COZY LIGHT 4 ROOM FLAT. 883 Osgood, nr. N. W. L; $11.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES.
CALLAN & VARTY,
145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE—FROM JAN. 1.
Lees Bldg., 151-155 5th-av. [Fireproof.]
Fine light. Every modern convenience.
M. 4162. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT ——— STORES.
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 14TH-ST.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., Agts., 108 La Salle.

TO RENT—STORE, 40X140, 40 AND 42 E. LAKEst.; also floors; WILL DIVIDE; very low rent.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., Agts., 108 La Salle.

TO RENT—STORE—RETAIL DIST., 318 STATEst., 18x80; cost $3,500.
M. 4162. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$35; STORE; LIBERAL REDUCTION to May; Oakland Music Hall, 40th and Cot. Grove, HOLTON, SEELYE & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—273 E. MADISON-ST., STORE; RENT cheap. Apply in Room 200.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH MODERN LIVING rooms, 384 E. North-av.; brick; perfect light; first class order; immediate possession. Apply 200 E. Lake-st.

TO RENT—95 AND 97 KINZIE-ST.—STORE AND floors, fine new bldg.; 44x66; with service.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., Agts., 108 La Salle.

TO RENT—136 CHICAGO-AV. COR. STORE; low rent. G. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE—MOST DESIRABLE SPACE on La Salle-st., about 1,200 sq. ft.; present occupants removing to Philadelphia; will release; fine offices for the insurance or brokerage business. Call at once at 1124 National Life Bldg.

TO RENT—SMALL OFFICES FOR MFRS.' agts., Lees Bldg. [fireproof], 5th-av., s. of Mad. Fine light. Latest conveniences.
M. 4162. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR, to manufacturers' agents or other desirable tenants; 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE OR DESK ROOM IN WELL located La Salle-st. office, near the Board of Trade. Apply Room 515, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
Offices in Adams Express Building.
JOHN C. McCORD, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT OFFICE; CHEAP. APPLY C. J. STAMBAUGH, 52 Dearborn-st.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, 50x160 ft., 181 to 187 Wabash-av., the Silversmiths Building. Apply BENJ. ALLEN & CO., 5th floor.

TO RENT—2D FLOOR—JAN. 1. 30X112.
Lees Bldg. [fireproof], 151-155 5th-av.
Light on 3 sides. Every modern convenience.
M. 4162. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS—POSSESSION AT ONCE. 40x71. Fifth-av., 113 to 117.
Every modern convenience. Extra fine light.
M. 4162. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT ——— FLOORS, 50X80 FT.
S. e. cor. Monroe and Market-sts.; fine light.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., Agts., 108 La Salle.

TO RENT—211-213 MADISON-ST., 2D AND 3D floors, 40x180; every convenience.
ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR CONGRESS, 70x160, with heat and elev. service; low rent.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., Agts., 108 La Salle.

TO RENT—163 S. CANAL-ST., NR. JACKSON, first class store and high basement; 7,300 ft.; elevator. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

Manufacturing Property.

TO RENT—THESE FINE MFG. BUILDINGS: ONTARIO, nr. Orleans, 4 story and base., 44x90. CLINTON, nr. Monroe, 4 story and base., 30x90. MONROE, nr. Canal, 5 story and base., 40x190. CALL FOR COMPLETE LIST.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., Agts., 108 La Salle.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 104 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—59 PLYMOUTH-PL., 6 STY. BLDG., 22x100; elevator, power, and fine light.
OLIVER & SCOTT, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS AND FLOORS, SUITable for salesroom, warehouse, or factories. Send for list. B. A. THORPE, 235 La Salle-st. Tel. Har. 154.

TO RENT—ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL, WITH or without power, in Central Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts. Apply in Room 200.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—FACTORY, DOCK, warehouse, and switch property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, OFFICES, AND FLOORS.
ROBERT P. WALKER, 115 DEARBORN-ST.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—2 FLOORS, 11 ROOMS.
Hotel or roomers. 10 S. Clark-st.
M. 4162. H. G. YOUNG & CO., 170 La Salle-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—14 ROOM HOUSE, WELL FURnished, walking distance; income $145; rent $75; will sell for $600 if taken at once. 145 Dearborn-av.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 14 ROOM HOUSE; finest location; W. Monroe; rent $45; high class paying roomers; income $165 monthly; $900; rare chance; see this. GOLSEN, Tacoma Bldg.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DEER LICK
MINERAL WATER
CURES DYSPEPSIA.

Rev. A. C. Grier, pastor Church of Good Shepherd, Racine, Wis., writes: "I take pleasure in recommending Deer Lick Mineral Water. I have always considered that I had chronic biliousness, and I suffered beyond expression for years. I found immediate relief upon taking the water, and after freedom from my stomach trouble for four months I feel free to say that Deer Lick Mineral Water has cured me. I wish to thank you, and trust that others may be as fortunate as I. You can refer any one to me."

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$22,500 PROPERTY FOR $18,500.
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Vacant and beautiful interior; one of the most complete and thoroughly modern homes in Kenwood. Write for our handsomely illustrated booklet, showing exterior and interior views of the house.
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—Hardwood interior, steam heat, open plumbing.
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—WILL BE LESS THA

...STRUMENTS.

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...NLY VERY REMARKABLE ...E INDUCEMENTS.

...te to say that this is such an op... ...s only at long intervals.

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...anos, designed to sell for $300—... ...iful tone, handsome mahogany ...everal leading makes—to clear.

...nos, designed to sell for $250—re... ...ve in appearance, good musical ...ek, only $215.

...anos, designed to sell for $225... ...a well known eastern firm—were ...s above quotation, but ten will be

...REDUCTIONS IN POPULAR ...LEADERS.

...piano, mahogany case, and the ...any case, have each been cut

...the highest class, new and used ...sale. Among them, Steinway, ...Hamlins, Millers, Haseltons ...Fischers. In both uprights and

...wn and $5 a month on low priced

...—Selections made for out of

...everywhere. Beautiful piano

...TON & HEALY, ...n-av. and Adams-st.

...TORE.

FOR SALE—BARBER SHOP, SACRIFICE, 318T... ...st State; 15 cent shaving; nets $125 per... ...; OWNER WILL STAY AMONG OLD CUS... ...TO WHOM HE SOLD; PRICE $475. Address Z A 320, ...ribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $12,000 ON GILT EDGED ...personal proposition, well worth $100,000; ...ortal fee for taking care of growing busi... ...will pay $120 per month; will bear closest in... ...highest commercial references. Ad... ...ox X 19, Tribune office.

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...se Pianos. ...errill Pianos, ...ld Wing Pianos, ...ward Pianos, ...makes, at prices as little or as ...ns. Easy terms to suit you. The ...s with each piano.

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...anos, designed to sell for $300... ...iful tone, handsome mahogany ...everal leading makes—to clear.

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...anos, designed to sell for $225... ...a well known eastern firm—were ...s above quotation, but ten will be

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...wn and $5 a month on low priced

...—Selections made for out of

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...TONE OF THE VOSE SMALL ...d satisfies the most exacting ...is the ideal piano tone for your ...the home and piano.

...E NO CHRISTMAS GIFT THAT ...pleasure to the entire family ...It lasts a lifetime and charms

...LIDAY STOCK COMPRISES ...t styles of standard pianos, in...

...se Pianos. ...errill Pianos, ...ld Wing Pianos, ...ward Pianos, ...makes, at prices as little or as ...ns. Easy terms to suit you. The ...s with each piano.

...PIANO AFTER RENTING IT ...and have all of the rental ap... ...e price. Vose rents new pianos ...the month upward.

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THE OWN 1,000 ACRES OF THE BEST COAL ...in Sullivan county, Indiana; it is being de... ...by experienced and reliable Chicago busi... ...; A limited amount of the treasury stock ...this company is offered on liberal terms. An ex... ...opportunity to secure an interest in an ...industrial enterprise " that assures large re... ...guarantees the security of invested money, ...ast has no element of speculation. Write or call ...prospectus and indorsements of prominent Chi... ...business firms. Reliance Coal and Mining Co., 709, 167 Dearborn-st.

A RESPECTABLE, PERMANENT CASH BUSI... ...as a monopoly, easily managed, and ab... ...ires from any element of a get rich quick ...scheme; a fortune is offered party with some energy ...ability to invest where with ordinary labor from ...$2,000 to $5,000 can be cleared yearly. Owner of ...$1,500 to $3,000 can be cleared yearly. Owner of ...$1,500 to $3,000 can be cleared yearly. Owner of ...$1,500 to $3

By George C. Howland, Jeannette L. Gilder, Ella W. Peattie.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

REVIEWS OF CURRENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Study Table

LITERARY COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

BRIEF OPINIONS ON HAPPENINGS IN THE BOOK WORLD.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903.

Advertising and the Magazines.

THERE IS heard not infrequently a complaint that the reading contents of magazines is in the inverse ratio to the pages devoted to advertisements, and this is true nearly the whole year through. This seems to be a corollary of popularity. The more readers a magazine has the more "ads" it carries. Particularly is this true of American magazines.

It has often been remarked that Great Britain had no magazine to compare with the Century, Harpers, McClure's, Ainslee's, or any other of our really popular periodicals.

Probably the chief reason for this was disclosed last summer in one of Miss Glider's letters from London to THE TRIBUNE'S literary department. To her an English publisher said that his publication would lose what subscribers it had if it took on half as much advertising as the average magazine carried. The newspapers in London would share the same fate if they committed a similar offense. This is just the difference between the English and the American reading public. The Englishman does not like to see merchants advertise their wares. The American rather likes it. The price of the magazines is moderate, and he knows that the periodical which carries the most advertising must be the most popular, and as the Americans are the most discriminating in magazine buying, therefore the contents, even when there is the least, must be extra good.

But there are many advertisements in the magazines which are so attractive in matter and pictures that they vie with the real reading matter in the attention of some readers. This is because in no other country is the science of advertising raised to so high a standard. Men of real literary ability are paid large salaries to concoct the most alluring exploitation of the wares to be sold, and artists of no mean fame supply the pictures.

There are those, it is said, who read these magazines "ads" to the exclusion of the literary contents. They may know nothing of James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, but they are well acquainted with Riley's hams; of Henry James they may be ignorant, but of James' pianos they read every month. Mrs. Humphry Ward they pass over in contempt, but what so well known as Ward's X-Y-Z corsets?

It is no wonder that the English magazines have small circulation. Their contents are dull and the advertisements are duller.

Suggestions for the Literary Surgeons.

ABOUT A hundred years ago an English physician distinguished himself by adding a new adjective and a new verb to the language. His name was Bowdler, and he edited a "Family" Shakespeare, from which he had expurgated everything which was calculated to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of innocence. Since that time a work so treated is referred to as a "bowdlerized" edition.

The feat of Archdeacon Brady is cutting about 40 per cent of "Ten Thousand a Year" should give us the verb "to bradyize." The archdeacon, so far from being ashamed of his deed, appears to glory in it. It has greatly improved it, he believes.

We shall not be astonished to hear that the same expert literary surgeon has cut two-thirds out of the "Wandering Jew," has reduced "Monte Cristo" to the size of a pocket dictionary, and has amputated "Les Miserables" and "Vanity Fair" till they may each be read while a business man is gobbling a quick order lunch.

We recommend that he next turn his attention to "Don Quixote," which would be better if it had its viscera eliminated, and we are certain that "Tom Jones" needs his appendix cut out. "Clarissa Harlowe" should be put on the operating table without delay.

Not content with cutting out four-tenths of Dr. Warren's book, Mr. Brady has changed the title, now calling it by the name of the most despicable character, "Tittle-bat Titmouse." Judged by the excisions, he should have renamed it "Six Thousand a Year."

Is Stevensonana Exhausted?

THERE IS an oriental story about a man who presented another with a hare, which when it was made into soup the donor invited himself to partake. On the second day came a man who said he was the brother of the man who gave the hare. He also got some of the soup. Then came a friend of the brother of the man, and each day following came others, the recipient having each time to thin the soup with water.

It seems as though Stevenson's fame was being used in a similar way. After he died his unpublished work was collected. Then came letters written to his friends. Then more letters, then perfunctory notes and acknowledgments. Then his wife wrote her recollections. Next his stepson did the same. Then they collaborated in retailing scraps of conversation and anecdotes from the Samoa home. Now we have letters by his mother. Nearly every one who ever had a note from Stevenson has recorded that fact in a magazine article. Almost the only silent ones are the native friends of R. L. S. back in the Pacific island. Surely we may hope that they will soon tell what they know.

Compliment to an Artist.

NO GREATER compliment could be paid to Mr. McCutcheon, the cartoonist of THE TRIBUNE, than is found in the many efforts being made throughout the country to impersonate his characters in "Bird Center" parties, etc. So closely have the dramatis personæ of his little comedy appealed to the readers of this newspaper that the artist's admirers are trying the effect of those characters represented by persons of real flesh and blood. Church fairs and college societies as well as other events and bodies furnish amusement by personating these types of life in a small town. In this manner people have delighted to honor their favorite authors for many years.

More than seventy years ago, as Sainte Beuve tells, society in Venice became so enamored with Balzac's work that it decided not only to impersonate the various characters of the Comédie Humane, but to carry out the traits of those personages in their real lives, and, as a matter of fact, for several months these enthusiasts went about as Père Goriots, Rastignacs, Cousin Ponses, Bettes, Eugénie Grandets, etc., until the novelty wore off and their enthusiasm evaporated. More than a hundred years before another French writer was similarly honored, and we have had Shakspeare parties and Dickens parties in our own day, but we do not remember that an artist has been similarly honored in this delicate fashion.

Reading of Workingmen.

NOT MANY days ago the news columns of THE TRIBUNE contained the information that "a peculiar development as to the tastes of the reading public has been discovered on the lower east side in this city" (New York). The telegram then went on to point out it was noted in the report of one of the Carnegie libraries there that there were twice as many scientific books drawn out as in any other circulating library in New York.

The librarian said that those who used that library, unlike the people in the wealthier sections of the city, eschewed fiction for the most part and chose solid information on science and other serious subjects.

There is nothing remarkable or exceptional in this state of affairs. We believe that most of the scientific and solider books withdrawn from any public library go to the working classes and the poorer people. Of course, thousands of working women read novels, just as the men once did, and sometimes do now, to make them forget their condition and to indulge their dreams of power and wealth, but when a workingman reads nowadays, he demands stronger food than fiction affords. No one who has not listened to the noon hour discussions in workshops, when labor is not the topic, has any idea of how well grounded the average mechanic is in history, economics, science, and even philosophy.

Books for the Navy to Read.

GRIM HUMOR marks some of the selections of books for ships' libraries in the United States navy. Among the latest recommendations of the bureau of equipment are Mrs. Austin's "Land of Little Rain" and Mr. Williams' "Hill Towns of Italy." It may be that the desire is to take the sailors' minds away from "shop" in thus advising the jackies to read about the Arizona desert and the Tuscan cities. Or it may be that the bureau disapproves of late sea stories on the same score that some critics have done—namely: that they are unseamenlike and incorrect.

But there can be no objection to the two books named on any score. Mrs. Austin, who lives on the edge of Death valley, knows the desert well, knows the fascination of its shifting moods of terror and beauty, and its potentiality for romance. And Mr. Williams is equally well acquainted with his subject. The bureau evidently made no mistake in these two books.

VOCALISM AND THE BIBLE.

A Valuable Book for Young Ministers and Orators.

"VOCAL AND LITERARY INTERPRETATION OF THE BIBLE," by Prof. S. S. Curry (the Macmillan company), has the distinction of being the first of its kind. Its aim is specific, to teach ministers how to read: how to read suitably, worthily effectively, the bible. It is evidently the result of many years of study and experience. The author believes that to read the scriptures as it should be read would imply, in a high meaning of the term, an interpretation of what is read. To read it in an inapt, lazy, or slovenly way would be a kind of sacrilege. To read it in a self-conscious and affected artificiality of style would be no better.

Verbal expression is one thing, vocal expression is another; the one is the complement of the other. It would probably startle almost any minister to be suddenly made to realize how much of his own culture and character, how much that is indicative of his mental habits as well as his distinctive spirit and temper come out in the way he reads the scripture. Words, of course, have their meaning, but vocal expression is a revelation. It used to be said of Dr. Channing that to hear him read the bible was to be admitted to the sources of religious power. More than all other forms of artistic endeavor, vocal expression brings into harmonious activity all the faculties of the man and mirrors his whole life. For this reason, the real mastery of vocalization would itself imply an all round liberalization and refinement of personal discipline, besides duplicating one's power of ministering to the edification and enjoyment of others.

The importance of the subject of "vocal and literary expression," as outlined in this work by Dr. Curry, can hardly be exaggerated. There is considerable repetition, but perhaps that is no great fault in a scheme of practical discipline of this character. It is a book which the young minister would do well to get to heart.

Story of a Soldier's Life.

A Fine Autobiography by Lord Wolseley.

BY JEANNETTE L. GILDER,
Editor of the Critic.

I REMEMBER reading recently that publishers were more interested in getting biographies and autobiographies on their list than novels, and I can readily understand this, though to be sure few books of this class have the sale of novels. There are no "David Harums" among the biographies of the day. The advantage that the biography has over the novel, however, is that it goes on selling; it has more than its little hour.

The number of books of the biography class that have been published during this fall would seem to prove the statement that I refer to. I have seldom known a more interesting lot of biographies and autobiographies than have come from the press this season. Today I have before me the advance sheets of one of the most interesting of the lot, Lord Wolseley's "THE STORY OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE," in two large volumes, bearing the imprint of Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. Even in these two volumes Lord Wolseley has not told all that he has to say. He breaks off with the Ashantee campaign of 1874, but there are promises of another volume or two, which will probably bring his story down to date.

It seems that Lord Wolseley lost all his letters, diaries, and papers by fire some years ago, but he has kept the events of his life well stored in his memory, and with such papers as are left he has given the world a book that will make his countrymen at least do some hard thinking. Nothing could be more outspoken than Lord Wolseley is in these volumes, but he is not writing for the sake of making a sensation, but to speak the truth and to arouse England to its alarming situation. He makes this direct statement:

We are never ready for war, and yet we never have a cabinet that would dare to tell the people this truth. Our absolute unreadiness for war is known to all our thoughtful soldiers, and without any doubt all the details which go to make up the fact are duly recorded and docketed in the war office of every European nation.

"England the unready nation" is the way he describes his country in this outspoken book. Not only is England of the present day unprepared for war but it seems that the situation was the same during the Crimean war:

But what about that civil government of ours which sent an army to the Crimea without any means of carrying either food or wounded men? If the curses of brave men affect the future life of those who have injured them, many members of the cabinet that sent us to the Crimea must now have uncomfortable quarters somewhere. And richly they deserve to be punished in the next world, for our ministers are never adequately punished in this life for their public crimes in such cases. Was there ever a greater public crime than that of sending our little army to the Crimea, where so many died of want and of the diseases which want always engenders?

His description of the privations that the army suffered during that famous campaign are graphic and terrible. Through ignorance, the people urged.

Ignorance, forsooth, exclaims Lord Wolseley. And of what greater crime can a war minister be convicted? If he be ignorant, what right has he to fill a place and draw its emoluments when he lacks the knowledge required for the proper and useful discharge of its duties? Yet this is still what we see; a man who is not a soldier, and who is entirely ignorant of war, is selected solely for political reasons to be the secretary of state for war. I might with quite as great propriety be selected to be the chief surgeon in a hospital. I have had some experience of wounds and operations, but those too often selected to be our ministers of war know as much about war or soldiers as I do about abstruse theology. It is an infamous, a foolish system, and sooner or later it must land us in serious, if not in some disastrous, national calamity.

Of the staff officers in this campaign he says:

Many of them were merely flaneurs 'about town' who knew as little of war and its science as they did of the Differential Calculus! Almost all our officers at that time were uneducated as soldiers, and many of those placed upon the staff of the army at the beginning of the war were absolutely unfit for positions they had secured through family or political interest. There were, of course, a few brilliant exceptions, but they made the incompetence of the many all the more remarkable.

Lord Wolseley has not yet forgiven the government for this campaign:

In the government that sent our men to the Crimea there was no soldier; all its members were political gentlemen. I trust that in the next world they may be the slaves of the noble spirits who died of want before Sebastopol through their ignorance of war, of its wants, and of its stupendous difficulties.

The blundering of the English government in the Crimean war does not seem to have taught it a lesson, for its unpreparedness for war is as marked today as it was then:

During peace we never have the military stores required for the mobilization of the military forces we depend upon for the defense of these islands. In fact, the great military problems which such an empire as ours involve are never duly considered, much less provided for. When war is thrust upon us, as it was recently in south Africa, the nation suddenly discovers that we do not possess the amount of guns, ammunition, saddles, harness, wagons, etc., required to place our army in the field. We can't make them quickly enough ourselves, and, owing to the hostile action of foreign governments, we are not allowed to purchase them abroad, as we recently found to our cost. When anything goes wrong at the opening of a campaign—and things must, under present arrangements, always go wrong with us in any serious war—the cunning politician tries to turn the wrath of a deceived people upon the military authorities, and those who are exclusively to blame are too often allowed to sneak off unhurt in the turmoil of execration they have raised against soldiers who, though in office, are never in power. And so it will always be until poor, deluded John Bull insists upon a certificate being annually laid before parliament by the non-political commander-in-chief that the whole of the military forces of the empire can be completely and effectively equipped for war in a fortnight; or, should he be unable conscientiously to sign such a certificate, he should be obliged to specify all our military deficiencies. Who is it that objects to this necessary precaution against disaster? Not, certainly, the commander-in-chief, nor any other soldier at the war office. If this were made law the people would insist upon our mobilization arrangements being complete at all times, and that the arms and stores required to place in the field all our military forces were in our magazines and ready for issue. But there would never then be any such deficiencies, for England would insist upon having them made good as soon as they were thus reported to parliament. Alas, alas, poor England! some day or other she will have to pay heavily and seriously for her folly in this respect.

In the preface of only five lines which Lord Wolseley gives to his book he says:

I have tried to record the noble actions I have witnessed, and to describe the men I have been associated with. I have set down naught in malice, and therefore beg my readers to forgive what may be my prejudices.

Of the men with whom he was associated there was none whom he admired more than Gen. Gordon, about whom he promises to tell us much more in another volume. He describes Gordon as "in many ways the most remarkable man I ever knew," and then he goes on to say of his friend:

He absolutely ignored self in all he did and only took in hand what he conceived to be God's work. Life was to him but a pilgrim's progress between the years of early manhood and the heaven he now dwells in, the home he always longed for. History tells of only one faultless hero, and his story is set forth in the gospels. The character of Christ as therein depicted was always uppermost in Gordon's mind. When in any difficulty his first thought was, "What would my master do were he now in my place?" It was this constant reliance upon his Maker, this spiritual communing with his Savior upon every daily occurrence in life, that enabled him absolutely to ignore self and take no heed for what tomorrow might bring forth.

During the rebellion in the United States Lord Wolseley visited this country—he was then a colonel—and succeeded in getting inside of the confederate lines. He was eager to see Gen. Lee, for whom he had a great admiration. If Lee had had his way the confederacy would have won, according to Lord Wolseley. It was the interference of civilians that lost that cause. Gen. Lee he describes as "that greatest of all modern leaders," and later he adds:

He was the ablest general, and, to me, seemed the greatest man I ever conversed with, and yet I have had the privilege of meeting Von Moltke and Prince Bismarck, and at least upon one occasion had a long and intensely interesting conversation with the latter. Gen. Lee was one of the few men who ever seriously impressed and awed me with their natural, their inherent greatness. Forty years have come and gone since our meeting, yet the majesty of his manly bearing, the genial winning grace, the sweetness of his smile, and the impressive dignity of his old fashioned style of address, come back to me amongst the most cherished of my recollections. His greatness made me humble, and I never felt my own individual insignificance more keenly than I did in his presence.

Lord Wolseley also met Stonewall Jackson, whom he classes "with no one whom I ever met or read of in history." Lee he found the type, physically and socially, of "a proud cavalier, who would certainly have fought for his king had he lived when Rupert charged at Naseby. Jackson," he adds, "would have been more at home amongst Cromwell's Ironsides upon that fatal June 14."

The last chapter of Lord Wolseley's book is devoted to "England, the Unready Nation," and at its close he exclaims:

Keep your hands off the regiment, ye iconoclastic civilian officials who meddle and muddle in army matters. Clever politicians you may be, but you are not soldiers and you do not understand them; they are not pawns on a chess board. Leave the management of our fighting men to soldiers of experience in our British army of old renown, and do not parody us by appearing in public decked for the nonce in a soldier's khaki coat. You might as well put your arm in a sling or tie your head up in the bandage of some poor maimed soldier, to whom, when wounded and unable to earn a livelihood, your regulations allow a pension of sixpence a day!"

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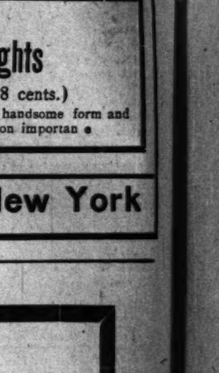

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REVIEWS OF CURRENT PUBLICATIONS.

Portraits of the Sixties.

More Recollections by Justin McCarthy.

BY GEORGE C. HOWLAND,
Professor of Romance Languages, University of Chicago.

"PORTRAITS OF THE SIXTIES," by Justin McCarthy (Harpers), is a volume containing some fifty portraits of people prominent in the London world in the sixties, together with the memories suggested to the author by contemplation of these likenesses. Mr. McCarthy was in a position to know personally most of the prominent men and women of that time and his reminiscences of them make up a valuable addition to his former volumes of personal recollections. The portrait of Adelina Patti as she appeared in London in 1861 is as queer as the sketch of her London success is appreciative. Other women whose portraits adorn Mr. McCarthy's book are Christine Nilsson, Lydia Thompson, Lady Russell, Lady Burton, Jessie White Mario, and the empress of Brazil.

Among the men Dickens, Thackeray, Cobden, Bright, and the brothers Newman are some of the names best known on this side of the Atlantic, but Mr. McCarthy clothes with equal interest his sketches of Baines, Blake, Roebuck, and other less known members of parliament. There are no smart sayings quoted, and no cunningly invented anecdotes of great men brought in for the purpose of showing their friendliness to Mr. Carthy. Unlike some recent memoirs, the volume has been written, not to glorify the author, but to present a series of lifelike pictures of London life forty years ago. In this Mr. McCarthy has been eminently successful.

"LITERARY NEW YORK, Its Landmarks and Associations," by Charles Hemstreet (G. P. Putnam's Sons), is a series of descriptions of the places in New York associated with the great writers who have made their home at some time or other in that city. The record begins with Jacob Steendam, the Dutch poet of Peter Stuyvesant's day. His steps are traced as he wandered about the old Dutch town. And while all that he looked upon has vanished, its adds an interest to the modern streets to associate them with that early poet. Steendam lived in New Amsterdam thirteen years and sang its praises, but the love of the old home never left him, and one day, seeing a vessel about to sail for the Netherlands, he was overcome by homesickness, and like a poet acted upon the impulse of the moment. An hour later he was sailing eastward, never to return.

Strange to say, the only important book planned in New York in the first years of British rule there, the Rev. John Miller's history of the colony, was not printed until 1843, and then in London. But since then New York authors have written and New York houses have published enough to make up for the loss of Jacob Steendam or of Miller's history.

Much of old New York still remains, and the new and artistic illustrations of this volume aid the reader's imagination in this delightful stroll through the metropolis.

"THE UNITED STATES IN OUR OWN TIME," by E. Benjamin Andrews (Scribners), is an extension of Dr. Andrews' standard work, "A History of the Last Quarter Century," so as to cover the third of a century extending from 1870 to 1903.

The work is a ponderous one of over 900 pages, with about 500 illustrations from photographs. It was a period which might easily have led to a waste of rhetoric on such themes as reconstruction, Indian wars, the labor movements, the war with Spain, and the progress of the United States as revealed by the Chicago exposition, but the author has limited himself to simple statements of fact, and has thus been able to include almost everything of importance in the political and financial history of the period. Dr. Andrews' well known political views are not intruded upon the reader, and, though in a few cases his personal feelings are revealed by the character of the quotations made, he has, in general, been as impartial as it would be possible for any one to be.

"THE DIVERSIONS OF A BOOK LOVER," by Adrian H. Joline (Harpers), is a rambling monologue on things numerous and varied. The author is sometimes dull, often entertaining. His judgments are expressed with absolute conviction. When he calls Walter Pater a "mere dispenser of literary millinery," he does not imagine for a moment that any right thinking person might have a different opinion. Yet, when he says of Carlyle, "He seems to forget that his own standard of what knowledge is may not be the true one," he passes judgment upon himself. However, Mr. Joline comes to the defense of reviewers in such a hearty way that it would be unkind to take advantage of the opportunity to turn his own words against him. His book is one into which the reader may dip at almost any page and find such anecdotes as that of Southey locking Shelley into a room and reading poetry to him till the listener fell asleep under the table; or Carlyle taking Emerson through all the horrors of London, "plying him at every turn with the question, 'Do you believe in a devil noo?'" and finally triumphantly asking his question at the house of commons, sure that the philosopher must there concede the existence of the fiend. Mr. Joline, who is a well known collector of autographs, has read his books to some purpose, and his "diversions" are not without interest.

"THE STORY OF RAPID TRANSIT," by Beckles Willson (D. Appleton & Co.), includes not only the history of the mail coach, the railway, and the steamer but the telegraph and telephone, wireless telegraphy, balloons, bicycles, automobiles, tramways, and carrier pigeons. In short, the term rapid transit is made to cover the conveyance of passengers, mails, and ideas by all accelerated methods. The early history of the electric telegraph is full of interest. An advertisement issued by the Great Western railway of England in the '40's shows that it was still a wonder only. "The public are informed that this interesting and most extraordinary apparatus, by which upwards of 50 SIGNALS can be transmitted to a distance of 280,000 MILES in ONE MINUTE, may be seen in operation daily, admission 1s.

Yet it is only twenty-five years since an admission fee was charged to see an electric light, and only twenty years since an electric railway was the marvel of an exhibit in the old Chicago exposition building on the lake front, so we cannot laugh much at the simplicity of those who cheerfully paid their shillings to see a telegraph apparatus work. There is not a dull page in this little book.

"KATHERINE FRENSHAM" by Beatrice Harraden (Dodd, Mead & Co.), like the same author's "Ships that Pass in the Night," is a study of loneliness. Katherine is lonely, though she does not realize it. The story begins with a scene between husband and wife, who are not only worlds apart in thought but are wrecking each other's lives. The wife dies from the excitement of a quarrel, and meddlesome friends accuse the husband of being morally guilty of murder. The intimacy between father and son is interrupted by this poisonous accusation, but the son recovers his faith in his father by the contagion of Katherine's belief that the father, the husband, is too noble to have been guilty in any way. Both father and son find in Katherine's healthy view of life strength to leave the past and go on to a happier future.

Of even greater interest than the story is the picture of travel in Norway, and of the character and customs of the Norwegians. The words and music of many Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish songs are inserted in the text, and will be highly appreciated. The book has that intensely patriotic sentiment for England which novelists and music hall artists find it profitable to invoke after every war, just or unjust, but in this case it is undoubtedly genuine.

"SHIPMATES IN SUNSHINE," by F. Frankfort Moore (D. Appleton & Co.), is the record of a trip among the West Indies. There are the usual love affairs inseparable from any long cruise, and they all end happily. Without the drollery which characterized Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," it combines fact and fiction in much the same proportion. The description of the bright Antilles makes good reading in this wintry atmosphere, and the story proceeds with a naturalness that has all the charm of an actual experience. It is wholesome and pleasant reading.

"THE BOOK OF MONTHS," by E. F. Benson (Harper's), is a description of the changing year, with a slight thread of a love story which does not appear till near the end. The author does not describe himself as the author of "Dodo," and has gone far since that famous but not valuable story. The feeling for nature in the months of the year as they go is delicate and charming. Marginal pictures on every page keep before the reader a landscape suitable to the season described, and the book ends with a swirl of snow shutting in a picture of domestic happiness.

"TWO SIDES OF THE FACE," by A. T. Quiller-Couch (Scribners), is a group of stories, mostly of Cornwall. The first one, "Stephen of Steens," is a powerful tragedy which keeps the reader breathless to the last. The others are but little inferior in interest.

GEORGE C. HOWLAND.

Principles of the Founders.

Few of the fourth of July orations given in Boston in recent years have attracted public attention to such a degree as the last one, given by Edwin D. Mead. Much of the discussion was provoked by the sharp references to many things in our present politics, but the real value of the address lies in its careful historical survey of the principles of the founders of the republic upon the great questions of war, the subjugation of weak peoples by strong, and the promotion of the peace and order of the world. The views of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and Samuel Adams, here brought together and illuminated by discussion and plain application to the situation and issues of today, ought to be more familiar to our people than, unhappily, is the case. The oration, as now printed, is revised and expanded by the insertion in full of many historical passages which in the delivery could only be summarized or briefly referred to. The whole is an impressive presentation of "the principles of the founders" upon the most important questions which can concern the republic. It shows how lofty the ideals were with which the foundations of the nation were laid, and it furnishes the people devoted to the promotion of peace and better international relations with a wealth of argument. The American Unitarian association of Boston prints the oration under the title, "The Principles of the Founders."

EARLY SPANIARDS IN AMERICA.

Sketches of the Noted Pioneers in Florida and the West.

After William Henry Johnson's twelve sketches of "PIONEER SPANIARDS IN NORTH AMERICA" (Little, Brown & Co.), one feels curious to know why playwrights have skipped this fascinating period of American history, where melodrama, comedy, and tragedy are literally crowded into a hundred years. There is scarcely a page of these vivid chronicles that does not offer a plot.

Mr. Johnson's book is true history, but it is hard in this stage of the world to believe it. No more romantic stories ever have been written than his short sketches of Balboa, Cortes, Ponce de Leon, and their crews, and their search in the American wilds for hidden El Dorados.

The sketches do not pretend to offer original material, but draw most of their material from more voluminous works, including those of Fiske, Dellenbaugh, Winsor, and the reports of the Washington bureau of ethnology, which most persons have not time to read. It would be a hard hater of history who could not get interested in the facts as they are presented here.

Not many persons, for example, know that Kansas and Oklahoma were first discovered by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, who traveled there with his bold Spanish adventurers over sixty years before Jamestown was founded, in search of a kingdom where Indians sailed in canoes whose prows were of solid gold, over rivers containing fish as big as horses. Coronado did not find it, although its location was accurately described to him by his Indian captives, and nobody has found it since.

The book covers the entire period of North American discovery and plunder by the Spanish between the coming of Alonzo de Ojeda and the second conquest of New Mexico. It is illustrated with many reproductions of old woodcuts and maps.

LIBRARY KINGSLEY COMPLETE.

The New Edition of His Novels and Poems Is Finished.

The new Library edition of Kingsley's novels and poems is completed in the publication of "HYPATIA," in two volumes, by J. F. Taylor & Co. Each volume is illustrated with several excellent photogravures, and the old romance takes on a new interest in its handsome dress.

There are those who scoff at Kingsley's novels, but surely they are the work of an earnest and pure mind, imaginative and truly religious, and of a master of English. Kingsley had his mission to perform and his message to deliver, and he performed and delivered them through the medium of fiction, and fiction can serve no higher ends than when it is used for such purposes.

To our supereducated and critical taste "Hypatia" may today sound here and there a trifle grandiose, but there is no one who doubts that it possesses power of a high degree and imagination of a delicate quality. For the jaded novel reader of the present time it should possess a rare charm. It has pleased for more than half a century and it promises long to be one of the most striking and powerful romances ever written in English.

This is one of the prettiest and most convenient editions of Kingsley's works ever issued, and its reception will prove whether the English reading public has forgotten or does not care to make the acquaintance of one of the most remarkable, imaginative, and forceful writers England has ever produced.

"Esther Burr's Journal."

An autobiographical record of the brief life of the daughter of that great and good leader of Presbyterians, Jonathan Edwards, is given in "Esther Burr's Journal." On the title page the name of Jeremiah Eames Rankin appears as author and editor. He has made excellent use of the scanty store of accessible material, and the tenuous narrative throws much light upon the spiritual beauty of his subject. Mrs. Burr, who was the wife of the president of Princeton university, lived only to the age of 27. Her death occurred eight months after that of her gifted husband, and she survived her father but sixteen days. The typography of the little book is a trifle gaudy for the modesty of its contents, but the illustrations are in good taste. (Woodward & Lathrop, Washington.)

Tiffany 1904 Blue Book.

There are some catalogues which are far more interesting than some books, and among those which have this distinction is the "Tiffany 1904 Blue Book." Tiffany & Co. find it impracticable to issue an illustrated catalogue, as their designs of richer goods are not frequently duplicated, and many designs are soon superseded by the introduction of new patterns. The 1904 edition contains 450 pages, and typographically, as well as in binding, it is a pleasing example of bookmaking. A feature of the "Blue Book" is the excellent alphabetical index at the side. This makes it a veritable directory of great convenience to Christmas shoppers.

SILVERSMITHS AND THEIR ART.

OF all the expensive and at the same time fascinating quarry for collectors, there is none more so than the gathering of old silver. At the same time there is nothing the collection of which requires a more intimate and expert knowledge of the craft. One can invest thousands in worthless and ugly tankards, goblets, candlesticks, and tableware unless he has the knowledge to prevent the dealers from imposing on him.

All the old silversmiths and goldsmiths of London had their private marks, and the alert hunter after this sort of game must know all these little sign manuals and be able to detect at a glance that which is true and valuable and that which is false and worthless. To enable the collector to do this Montague Howard's work, "OLD LONDON SILVER," has been published by Charles Scribner's Sons of New York.

It is a handsome large quarto of over 400 pages, beautifully printed on the best paper and made still more valuable by 200 illustrations and over 4,000 facsimiles of makers' marks and hallmarks. As there are few books concerning ancient silver, the labor of Mr. Howard in preparing this work had necessarily to be largely first hand research. From the books of Cripps and Chaffers he got nearly all the information that was available in print.

The volume starts with a short account of the art in England, illustrated with portraits of the leading silversmiths taken from old engravings which one can easily believe were procured only after great research. First among these workers in silver is St. Dunstan of Glastonbury, he who is said to have taken his satanic majesty by the nose with a pair of tongs. St. Dunstan profiting by the encouragement given to the art by King Alfred, made many beautiful things in gold and silver, and in the wardrobe account of Edward I. appears the following item: "A gold ring with a sapphire, of the workmanship of St. Dunstan," so it is little wonder that the goldsmiths of London adopted him as their patron saint. Later there were several pieces of plate made by him of which there are records. Indeed the monasteries of England in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries contained many men expert in the art. Even the coming of the Normans stimulated the fabrication of gold and silver work, and, strange to say, neither the Conqueror nor his barons interfered with the increasing production of ecclesiastical silver.

By centuries down through the middle ages Mr. Howard traces the growth of this art, naming as he goes the great workers and their chief pieces where they are known. They were greatly esteemed and often knighted. In the sixteenth century five goldsmiths became lord mayors of London, and one of them occupied the office five times. In the seventeenth century the nobility invested largely in gold and silver, and Prince Christian of Denmark gave James I. of England a gold sword which cost $35,000. The silver tankard came in with this age, and even the middle and lower classes began to own plate. The luxurious cavaliers of Charles I.'s day rioted in costly things of this sort, and after a temporary eclipse under Cromwell, the art again flourished.

A shortage of bullion under William III. caused the mint to buy huge quantities of plate for coinage purposes, paying 5 shillings 4d an ounce. But the eighteenth century was the El Dorado of the English silversmiths. Not only was the amount of plate made large but the introduction of tea and coffee led to the manufacture of beautiful tea and coffee pots, sugar bowls and tongs, sifters, toast racks, and a hundred other useful or luxurious things. Hence most of the illustrations in Mr. Howard's book are representations of eighteenth century silverware, and the various changes of form and decoration are described in detail under the separate articles. He divides the century, however, into (1) the Queen Anne period, (2) the Lamerie period, from early George I. to early George III., and (3) the classical period, from early George III. to the first few years of the next century.

The silver of Queen Anne's day was noted for its massiveness, simplicity, and freedom from ornamentation. Form, not decoration, was the ruling idea. The Lamerie period, so named from a famous worker, showed a gradual improvement in form and increasing ornamentation. The "finds" at Pompeii stimulated the workers of the classical period to designs modeled on the work of Wedgwood, the potter, and Flaxman, the sculptor. The Adams brothers introduced many classical designs. Many famous silversmiths lived at this time and their pieces are extremely valuable today.

The largest private collection owned today is that of King Edward VII., which is valued at $5,000,000.

Besides the 4,000 makers' marks given in the book, there is a complete list of London silversmiths from 1801 to 1850, with their addresses and the years in which they flourished. There is a full index and the book in its dark leather binding makes a handsome appearance.

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BY ELIA W. PEATTIE.

THE advantage in writing a book of essays is that one is sure of a discriminating, small, and delightful group of readers. One has a sense of moving in the best society, and is therefore compensated for the absence of a record breaking sale. No disturbing ambition troubles the gentle flow of ideas. The essay writer may be at peace with the world. He is at liberty to give or withhold himself as he pleases. It is not necessary for him to be in any degree autobiographical or to sacrifice his relatives or friends to his art. It is perfectly consistent for him to be a gentleman, though a writer, and he wears his talent as comfortably as an old shoe, confident that no one lays an essay up against a man, no matter how wise or how witty it may be. His position as critic of all the world gives him an easy superiority, and no matter how mediocre he may really be something in the assumption of his attitude of commentation makes even genius quail before him.

Of agreeable contemporary essayists, none is more spontaneous, more sociable, or more buoyant than G. K. Chesterton, who now offers a collection of short essays under the title, "VARIED TYPES." Varied types, indeed, are the subjects of his discourses. Bronte and Tolstoi, Bret Harte and Maeterlinck, Pope and Mrs. Browning! The comfort about Chesterton is that he is not afraid to be excessive. He decides that "Jane Eyre" is the greatest novel ever written; he is positive that Mrs. Browning belongs with the great and that her absurdities are the result of her greatness; he makes one ashamed of ever having referred to Carlyle's dyspepsia, and he says that the kind of love the Tolstoians bestow upon humanity would be an insult to a tomcat. All of these things are calculated to make one regret that one will never have the chance of going out to dinner with Mr. Chesterton.

It is not alone that one would have the opportunity for disagreeing with him—which would be privilege enough—but also that here and there one would agree utterly. He sometimes says a thing which is so completely true that it seems as if it must be a trite utterance. But upon examination one finds that it is not. For example, speaking of Stevenson, he says it is quite inappropriate to judge of him by the two or three novels he wrote. "These novels," observes Mr. Chesterton, "were only the two or three of his soul's adventures that he happened to tell. But he died with a thousand stories in his heart." This is plain truth, and Stevenson's fame today is no more based on the things he actually achieved than upon the things potential—the things he might have achieved. The afterglow of his ardent dreams suffuses the world for this generation.

Here is another "true word." All great literary art involves the element of risk, and the greatest literary artists have commonly been those who ran the greatest risk of talking nonsense. And he is as astute in discovering virtues everywhere. He is beautiful to say, on the search for virtues, which makes of criticism a fine art rather than a cruel sport. He hunts charming idiosyncrasies as small dogs do truffles. "Queen Victoria," he remarks, "had far too much faith in the world to try to save it." This is delicious. And much of what is most delicious may be satire and may be compliment, and the reader cannot make sure which it is. Neither does he care. He likes it either way, since both ways—hot and cold—come served with sauce piquante.

One thing alone Mr. Chesterton does not understand, and that is American humor. He seems to have encountered the more robust forms of it, and so suspects it of lack of geniality. He believes we have learned to laugh at the world but not with it. And a good many foreigners are of the same opinion. But they do not quite understand that even in our seriousness there is a reserve of mirth, and that often when we pretend to be most convinced of things we are really most doubtful and therefore noisily defensive. We are like children, bold because we are shy, noisy to drown reproof, with a kind of secret signal of jokes, an undertone of jocularity. We are amused at our own extravagances, and we laugh up our sleeves. Our humor has taken a great many forms. This is inevitable. For we are not without our passion and splendor of thought, but these qualities we have not expressed. We have the sensitive pride of the adolescent and we do not reveal these tumults of the soul. We feel that we should fail of the utterance to which we aspired, and we have therefore remained on safe ground and employed humor as our medium. Never was there so much laughter as now. The public rewards the jesters with glory and vast fortunes. The sentiment of the time favors foolery. Unless Mr. Chesterton lived here, unless he heard the stories that were told, unless he was a constant reader of our daily papers and of our magazines, he could not comprehend the true meaning of the phrase "American humor." (And he would not spell it this way, if he could.) One must beg him to reconsider his estimate of this quality, which is in us a finer, gentler, and more enchanting thing than he dreams of. He would of all men be the most appreciative did he come to an understanding of this mirthfulness, which, beneath our heavy surface sobriety, keeps us from grandiloquence, saves us from self-pity, prevents us from making heroes of our common men, and actually deters us from committing national blunders. Nothing has so instructed us as our humor. One must insist that a foreigner cannot quite understand. (Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers.)

One grows accustomed to regarding the books which emanate from Columbia university with a degree of apprehension. The pedantic half view exists there to an appalling extent. The university takes itself seriously—almost awestrickenly at times. But in the latest volume to come from the pen of one of the faculty—namely: Prof. George E. Woodberry's "AMERICA IN LITERATURE"—there is the spirit of just criticism. Prof. Woodberry knows his America, and would, no doubt, rejoice to see her great in literature as in other things. But his attitude is that of the true historian. He does not advocate nor depreciate. He judges by universally accepted standards. The result is not flattering to our pride. What, perhaps, most reassures us when we have finished with the book is the fact that we have reached the point where we have a critic so valorous, so eloquent, and so unbiased by local considerations. The energy with which Prof. Woodberry dispels any lurking fragment of self-congratulation which we might have left in itself characteristically American. It is with genuine sympathy that he treats of the beginnings of our literature, of the Knickerbocker era, and the literary age of Boston. If he is amused, it is with affectionate amusement. He is valiant for his chosen, and, in a day when it is not fashionable to set Longfellow high, does not hesitate to count him great.

"Say what one will," he writes, "the 'Psalm of Life' is a trumpet call, and a music breathes from 'Resignation' in which the clod on the coffin ceases to be heard, and dies out of the ears in peace." In "Hiawatha" and in "Evangeline" he sees the only successful poems of their kind, and perceives in them a marvelous purity of tone which, for those who are sensitive to it, is one of the rarest of poetic pleasures. Poe he considers the one genius of the first rank of our country. Emerson's verse, he holds, shot its shafts farthest into the empyrean. Cooper he links with our best—with Irving and Hawthorne. Whitman he repudiates as the vocal American—the voice of democracy. In Bret Harte and in Joaquin Miller he sees the most reliable interpreters of the west.

Prof. Woodberry concludes with the reflection that our academic literature has failed completely to establish an American tradition. He sums up our day in this wise: "Not to enter in detail upon that period of dubious fame which fills the last quarter of a century, it is plain, for example, that the literary treatment of history, so admirable in our historians of the older time, came to its end in Parkman, the friend and mate of the Cambridge group in its age. The period in question has been filled with fiction, largely upon French models, both realistic and romantic, with poetry in which Tennyson, Rossetti, and, among older writers, Herrick have been the prevailing foreign types, and with no significant prose other than fiction. The high average excellence of this work has, nevertheless, failed to secure for its authors the individual eminence and national welcome that belonged to the older time. The touch of literature on the public has been mainly, almost exclusively, through magazines, which have determined both its objects of interest and its molds of expression, leading to a predominance of the brief and the impressionable in kind, and of the versatile in talent."

But he observes—and one is grateful to find that he does recognize such a thing—that there is a closer welding of the writers and the people. The nation is back of these local stories, these fragmentary delineations of character or place. He believes that in the writers of the present day, as in those of the greater period of our literary production, timidity is apparent. This is true, and—though Prof. Woodberry does not say this—the magazines have helped to confirm this tendency. The author comments upon the melancholy fact that much of the life of the nation has found no record. The literature that represents the primeval struggles of the nation is inadequate. The conditions have passed and there were none at hand to observe and record.

It is to be regretted that he does not see more "signs of promise." He expresses hope, it is true, but in a large and vague way. He feels that we suffer from our complaisancy and prosperity. We are not in revolt. We feel deeply at times, but we are shy about expressing ourselves. And we are, as readers, content with the literature which comes to us from England and from the other countries which are the sources of our heterogeneous people. (Harper & Brothers, publishers.)

Three interesting biographies lie here upon the table—"ROUSSEAU," by Prof. W. H. Hudson; "WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY," by Charles Whibley; and "FANNY BURNEY," by Austin Dobson.

Of the first of these it must be said that Prof. Hudson brought to his task not much enthusiasm. He has the sane and scrutinizing eye, and it is not in him to call black white or even gray. He sets forth Rousseau the man, stripped of his own illusions in regard to himself, and, with a fair forbearance out of regard to English prejudices, nevertheless paints him in flaunting and bizarre color. With all this no one may find fault. The man was a creature of colossal inconsistencies and of tremendous and unconscious selfishness. In some respects he was a monster. But, oddly enough, in other respects he was a pathfinder—a benefactor. It would seem as if something more of warmth might have been pardoned the biographer of a man whose ideas so elated the world. But Prof. Hudson is inexorable in his severity. He reaches the climax of his praise when he grants him absolute sincerity. It was because of this, because of his complete belief in the importance and truth of his own utterances, Hudson says, that he was a vitalizing force in the spiritual life of his age. He does him justice, too, in claiming that it was the misunderstanding of his theories that brought about the excesses of the French revolution, and says that no man would have been more horrified at the cruelties of that cataclysm than Rosseau. Of his influence upon the American declaration of independence the author says: "The document is wholly conceived in his spirit, and in places his very accent is unmistakable." (Imported by Scribner's Sons.)

Mr. Charles Whibley has put the art of Thackeray under a microscope. The result is diverting to the last degree, but leaves no illusions. For the first time—probably—the inconsistencies of Thackeray's style, his lapses, his slovenliness, his brilliancy, his amazing cleverness, his facility, and power are weighed in fine balances. That easy genius, which could neglect the niceties; that large ability, which could betray the possessor into absurdities, is made understandable. Thackeray is portrayed as a man happy in his friends and in his work, who enjoyed caricature as other men enjoy the truth, who was willing to supply the best, even when the demand was not for the best, and whose literary sins were large ones, such as only a man of genius could commit. Some of these seem to have been of a serious character. Mr. Whibley accuses him of misrepresenting some of his contemporaries in such a manner that his portraits of them have come to be accepted, to the perpetual detriment of men who deserved better things.

The book is really a delightful one, and Thackeray would himself have enjoyed discussing it no doubt. He was never averse to talking about his own failings and virtues, at least so far as they related to his work, and he would always have been willing to moralize upon anything. (Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers.)

Austin Dobson had a task congenial to him in preparing a biography of Fanny Burney. He has no trouble in reproducing the eighteenth century, and his delineation of the author of "Evelina" is sympathetic and engaging. To talk of Mme. d'Arblay is to indulge in much amiable gossip, and to this Mr. Dobson in nowise objects. In fact, the eighteenth century is the most fascinating thing imaginable to gossip about.

His judgment of her work may be—for this occasion—briefly summed up. "Evelina," he believes, marks a definite deviation in the progress of English national fiction. "The Memoirs of Dr. Burney," "Cecilia," and "The Wanderer" he is willing to relegate to the oblivion into which they have fallen. The "Diary" of Mme. d'Arblay he places among the great diaries of literature. "It gives us," says Mr. Dobson, "a gallery of portraits which speak and move, and a picture society which we recognize as substantially true to life."

Mr. Dobson can never be anything but felicitous in his treatment of a subject. He has, indeed, produced a charming and curious book, which leaves upon the mind something of the impression of an elaborately painted fan, rich in figures and ineffably gay and quaint.

ELIA W. PEATTIE.

LATE WORKS OF FICTION.

ARCHIBALD EYRE'S "THE TRIFLER" is a highly amusing love comedy. (Smart Set Publishing company). The story hinges on the hero's endeavor to regain a packet of love letters written by his sister-in-law before her marriage to his older brother. George Trefusis, the man who possesses the letters, has them printed in a handsomely bound little book, and tells the woman he intends sending them to her friends. She is in despair and confides in Frederick Trewint, her brother-in-law.

How he succeeds in getting possession of the semi-compromising epistles and the printed copies brings out tremendously funny situations. Trefusis is a scoundrel and a vindictive one, and he makes life miserable for the pleasure loving, easy going Fred. In the midst of the trouble the latter is forced unwillingly into a political campaign, and incidentally into a love affair. He has a way of doing just what his friends, especially his brother, don't want him to do, but, in spite of his perversity and seemingly frivolous nature, he does for others that which stronger natures shrink from.

The scenes described in "The Trifler" take place in England. There are no complications to the plot and the story moves quickly and smoothly. The women are colorless creatures, made so on purpose, excepting Milly Telby, between whom and "The Trifler" a romance develops. The story is set forth in a humorous manner and affords plenty of entertainment.

A novel of power is "THE FORERUNNER," by Keith Boyle (Fox, Duffield & Co.). The hero is a man we admire greatly; strong with the strength that kills, loving action for itself, and money solely for what it can buy. With the same energy he puts into work he loves a woman unable to understand his aims and ambitions, selfish, yet not wholly to blame. Day by day the catastrophe approaches; each attracts it onward, in a vain endeavor to ward it off, fate has brought two strong natures together without giving them a chance to understand one another, and they are powerless before the approaching doom. Both the hero and heroine are strongly drawn. The scenes are dramatic and often so tense, in fact, that we sigh for a little more humor to lighten the burden.

A story of strange complications is "LITTLE JOAN," by John Strange Winter (J. B. Lippincott company). In the little English village of Blankton Joan meets and loves an underofficer of the cavalry. At the interesting crisis of their lives he is unfortunately called away to India. However, there is no plighted word between them, no interchange of letters even, so that both may be left entirely free. During the separation the soldier falls heir to title and wealth, and "Little Joan" learns that she loves another man. The sudden return of the soldier and a distrust of the reciprocation of her love to the second man induce her to prepare for the now distasteful marriage.

From this step she is saved by the timely kindness of her sister. The soldier proves himself a true hero, and the book closes with an announcement of Joan's marriage to the man she really loves. The story is decidedly weak. The author is on too friendly terms with his readers and loses his self-respect by half serious apologies for the incidents he has tried to depict. He rambles listlessly about, filling up time and space with a meaningless verbosity, and the slanginess, too, to use no more acute designation, of the conversation, is offensive to a cultivated taste.

In "THROUGH AN UNKNOWN ISLE," by Charles P. Shipman, three Americans—a father and two sons—escape from their wrecked yacht to the island of New Guinea, where they become prisoners to a native tribe. Recaptured by another tribe, they are brought before "The Golden Lily," who, as they learn later, is likewise an American, living, almost a prisoner, among the natives since her early girlhood. Together they plan and make their escape, with many mishaps and scares, along a river of the island, and hail a passing ship. Eventually, after discovering "Golden Lily's" father, they reach America once more. The book is filled with detailed pictures of native life and costumes, entertaining because of their unfamiliarity. (Saalfield company, Akron, O.).

Malcolm Dearborn's novel, "BETHSAIDA," is one which deals with biblical characters. Bethsaida is a maiden of humble birth, who dances before Pilate. She hears of the "Nazarene," and finally sees him as he is on his way to be crucified. She believes in him and refuses to dance again for Pilate. The story of "Bethsaida" is intensely interesting. The characters are well drawn in the main. There is plenty of color in the picture of the times which the author spreads before the reader. The tone of the book is that of unquestioning belief in the miraculous birth and mission of Christ.

H. Rider Haggard wrote "STELLA FREGELIUS" (Longman, Green & Co.) to please himself. He says so frankly. He also says that he is pleased. Accordingly the novel is a success with its audience. But the public is not likely to add to the numbers of the audience. Mr. Haggard in the rôle of a speculator in the psychological realm is neither interesting nor amusing. The book is pale, dull, and artificial. Nowhere in its pages does the imaginative vigor of the Haggard tales of weird adventure and thrilling deeds appear. The work is significant only in what it discloses of the real bent of the novellest—one which never would have been suspected otherwise.

Albert R. Carman, who wrote "THE PENSIONNAIRES," says in a subtitle that it is "the story of an American girl who took a voice to Europe and found—many things." (Herbert B. Turner & Co.) What she found in particular was a husband, of course; what she found in general may be summed up under the head of "other travelers," most of whom are Americans. The story is made up largely of small talk and gossip among the persons who frequent the various pensions mentioned. Mr. Carman tries to define the word "pension," but after telling what it is not he finally decides that "it is a pension." He adds, "Long may its mistress sit in her drawing room to bargain with us over the cost of fires! And long may the 'pensionnaires' chatter across its table of the wonders of Europe and the weariness they induce."

BOOKS WHICH PLEASE CHILDREN.

LAURA E. RICHARDS has written a volume of short stories for girls, to which is given the title of the first tale, "THE GREEN SATIN GOWN" (Dana Estes & Co.). The titular story is that of a poor lassie who was made happy by the gift of a rich dress from a sweet Frenchwoman of uncertain age, who had kept the gown for years as a memento of a dead loved one. Other phases of girlhood life are shown in the succeeding sketches, the best of which is that of a rag sorter in a great mill, who found a diamond brooch in some disease infected garments; the conspiracy of her enemies to rob her of her treasure is frustrated by fear of the dread malady of smallpox, which happily does not visit itself upon any of the actors in the scenes. All of the tales are pleasant and uplifting. The volume is illustrated with drawings by Etheldred B. Barry.

George Ade's delightful picture of that halcyon event in the joyous days of boyhood, "CIRCUS DAY," consisting of a series of sketches originally published in the columns of a local morning newspaper, has been issued in an attractive little volume, which is published by the Saalfield Publishing company. Literally, it is a cross section of real boy life, in which the vivid pleasures of youth are plainly visible to the reader. An added charm lies in the inimitable drawings by John T. McCutcheon, which have been reproduced in this book.

Two brave, hearty Yankee lads are the heroes of James A. Braden's "CONNECTICUT BOYS IN THE WESTERN RESERVE" (Saalfield Publishing company). In all the glowing enthusiasm of youth the youngsters seek their fortunes in the great, fertile wilderness of northern Ohio, and eventually they achieve a fair success, though their progress is hindered and sometimes halted by adventures innumerable. Of Indian fighting they have more than their share. It is a lively, wholesome tale, never dull, and absorbing in interest for boys who love the fabled life of the frontier.

Eva March Tappan has woven a new wreath of romance about the merry deeds of the beloved outlaw of Sherwood Forest. "ROBIN HOOD: HIS BOOK" (Little, Brown & Co.), is a rich garner of the legends of this picturesque and fascinating rogue, idol of the British peasantry, and his laughing crew of knaves. From old poems and folk stories a wealth of material has been gathered, which has been put to excellent use. It has been a labor of love for the author, who has retold the charming tales in a fresh and pleasing way, illuminated by a clever humor, and recast in a form acceptable to both young and old. Full page illustrations in color and many text drawings, by Charlotte Harding, make it a book of joy and delight for youths of all ages.

"MOTHER GOOSE" in holiday attire appears this year as gay as if she were not the great grandmother of all children's books. E. P. Dutton & Co. publish two editions of this prime favorite, one of them illustrated by Mabel Chadburn. The other is a larger and finer volume, illustrated profusely by Charles Robinson.

Children delight in what is odd and unusual, and so will find an unfailing store of amusement in "THE MERRYLINKS," by Alice Brown and Louise Clark, published by McClure, Phillips & Co. By the simple expedient of mixing up two animals whose names begin or end with the same syllable they have made possible some remarkable combinations, both for the artist and the writer of the rhymes in which they are described.

The Outlook has been publishing a series of fairy stories from many languages, chosen with such discrimination that there has been a demand for their publication in book form. The Outlook company has given them a handsome setting, with illustrations by J. Conacher. The volume is called "THE OUTLOOK FAIRY BOOK."

Nathaniel Hawthorne's "WONDER BOOK" and his "TANGLEWOOD TALES" appear in attractive, new, and uniform bindings. The illustrations by H. Granville Fell are the making of this new edition, being similar to those done by Walter Crane for an edition published a number of years ago. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.)

Mrs. M. H. Spielmann has just put into print a goodly sized book for the children under the title of "LITTLEDOM CASTLE AND OTHER TALES." This little collection of fairy tales is especially fanciful and humorous, and has, to add to its attractions, many illustrations by various well known artists of no less fame than Phil May, Kate Greenaway, Hugh Thomson, Jessie King, and others as familiar. Most of the stories have appeared in "Little Folks." (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.)

E. P. Dutton & Co.'s children's books include "THE BAD CHILD'S BOOK OF BEASTS," by H. Bellar, with clever pictures by B. T. B.; "THE BOOK OF GNOMES," by Fred E. Weatherby and E. Stuart Hardy; "NURSERY RHYMES" and "NURSERY TALES," daintily illustrated by E. Stuart Hardy; and "THE GRUMP," a story in pictures by Gerald Sichel, already popular with children as illustrator of the "Oogley Oo" books.

"IN THE DAYS OF QUEEN VICTORIA," by Eva M. Tappan, completes a series of four dealing with four great rulers of England. Dr. Tappan tells the entire life of Queen Victoria and the events of her remarkable reign in lively narrative that makes the scenes real for the young reader.

"THE GIRL WHO KEPT UP," by Mary M. Culter. The end of a high school course divides the paths of two who, as boy and girl, have had a close friendship from childhood, as well as keen rivalry in school leadership, often to the advantage of the girl. Now the youth is to go to college, while the girl, whose family are in humbler circumstances, must remain at home and help. How she determines to and does keep up with her friend in securing an education, and the surprise which she causes later, having succeeded beyond expectation, form the story.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

"ISKANDER"

By MARSHALL MONROE KIRKMAN

CURIOUSLY the offensive and defensive armor of Alexander, 336 B. C., was exactly like that of Richard Cœur de Lion and the Knights of the Middle Ages, 1200 A. D., except that in the latter case the armor was of linked steel, while in the case of Alexander it was scaled steel, the plates overlapping each other like the scales of a fish. With this exception there was no change in defensive armor or weapons for 2000 years, or until the introduction of gunpowder. The armor and weapons of Alexander were the same as those of the Mediæval ages, and well it was they were so, for in all his battles and skirmishes he led the Companion Cavalry, his waving plumes, shining buckler and upraised sword serving to guide those who followed. The great historical romance of "Iskander" (the name by which Alexander was known in his Asiatic campaigns) recounts the exploits of his youth and love-making to Roxana, the most beautiful woman of her age, and sets forth the intrigues and dangers that beset him as a prince, until he mounted the throne after the tragic death of his father, Philip of Macedon.

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"To be commended not only for the brilliant manner in which its historical happenings are presented, but for the fine handling of the characters themselves. The author has treated his great personages precisely as a novelist would have treated heroes and heroines of his own creation and the result has been some fine characterizations."—THE COURIER JOURNAL. [Louisville].

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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

REVIEWS OF CURRENT PUBLICATIONS.

Master of the Sea.

A French Book With Morgan in It.

BY GRACE CORNEAU.

"LE MAITRE DE LA MER," the vicomte de Vogüé's new book on Americans, is the literary sensation of the hour in Paris, the work of a critical traveler, and a skillful psychologist, although I must confess I do not at all agree with him in his delineation of the American character, for nothing could exceed the ruthless self-sufficiency of his hero, the "Master of the Sea."

It is evident that De Vogüé has made a great effort to study his subjects, so great, indeed, that at times he seems almost overpowered by them. One instinctively feels that he has been deeply impressed by the attempts at vast organization made by audacious American financiers, and at their growing desires to play a part in European affairs.

The author, however, does not confine his psychological researches to the American character, but compares it to the English and French types, his three prominent figures presenting a Carnegie-Morgan combination in the "Master of the Sea," a Mr. Stead, and a Col. Marchand, the three pitted against each other to draw forth an illustration of their points of character.

Louis de Tournoël, a courageous explorer and an excellent officer, finds himself disowned by his government, is, of course, the prototype of Col. Marchand, and the expedition and disavowal of his work, the Fashoda affair. Archibald Robinson, the rich American, is the type of Carnegie and Morgan, while Hiram Jarvis, a cleverly drawn picture of Stead, combative and practical, an apostle of Anglo-Saxon supremacy, completes the trio.

Louis de Tournoël, when a simple young lieutenant meets a beautiful young woman who is touring in the mountains, Millicent Fiacona. He renders her a service, and to reward him she tosses him a bunch of roses.

Later, having lost her husband at Buenos Ayres, she returns to France on the same steamer as Archibald Robinson, the "Master of the Sea," who shows her marked attention. Every one supposes there will be serious relations between the two, and when later Louis de Tournoël finds her in Paris, falls madly in love with her, and, during a performance of the "Valkyrie," exults with her in their mutual happiness, he is informed of Archibald Robinson's infatuation for her, and his dream is poisoned by suspicions.

The American, however, looks favorably upon their love affair, for he hopes to be able to turn it to his own account by inducing Millicent to influence her lover into aiding him in capturing the advantages of the Tchad district, which Louis has explored, for himself. Pecuniary difficulties prevent the lovers from marrying, but Robinson fails in his attempt to corrupt De Tournoël through Millicent, for she understands and admires her lover's soldierly sense of honor in the matter. The two prefer to delay their wedding until more prosperous days, bravely resisting Robinson's effort to enroll De Tournoël under the flag of the "Universal Sea Trust," which, sooner or later, is to seize Lake Tchad to the detriment of French interests.

The duchess de Josse, an American duchess, invites Millicent to take a trip to Egypt with her. Millicent accepts, but is disappointed to find Robinson is a member of the party.

In the meantime De Tournoël secures a mission to Cairo and hastens to join his sweetheart in Egypt, but on his arrival hears ugly insinuations in regard to her friendship with the "Master of the Sea." Filled with jealousy, he writes a wild letter to Millicent, who feels so outraged by its language and insinuations that she accepts Archibald Robinson's offer to make her his wife.

A happy hazard brings about a meeting between the lovers, and, aided by the "silver rays of the moon," they are reconciled on the "tombs of the caliphs." One can well imagine that in such surroundings a speedy dissipation of clouding doubts was but a natural result of the environment.

One of the interesting arguments in the book is between the American and the Frenchman in reference to their respective forces and ambitions. "All our force," says Tournoël, "lies in the discipline and abdication of our own will."

"All human force," replies the "Master of the Sea," "is born of free initiative and the voluntary effort of the individual. All my education," he adds, "has taught me to pay attention only to the accomplished act and get the best out of it."

"All mine," answers the Frenchman, "has taught me to despise the act which oppresses the ideal."

The book has given rise to wide discussion, and coming as it has in the midst of the ship-building trust revelations it has awakened interest.

A general outcry has been raised in Paris by the publication of the De Blowitz memoirs, translated by Abel Chevally, and poor, proud De Blowitz has been nicknamed De Bluffitz. Leading French writers declare that the "master of journalists" was the greatest "bluffer" of his time, and his memoirs, says one critic, "do honor to his imagination and fantasies.

"We can only characterize them as bluff, an insult to good sense and to history; like the swelled frog, he has burst himself."

GRACE CORNEAU.

BOOK GOSSIP IN LONDON.

Christmas Trade the Dullest Known in England for Many Seasons.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

[Copyright: 1903: By the New York Herald.]

LONDON, Dec. 4.—We have now come to the season when publishers are taking rest, but when booksellers expect to reap a harvest. This year, however, up till the beginning of this week, it looked as if the season was going to be flat and unprofitable. Things are going a bit brisker now, but booksellers say the only gift books are children's books and such like are the only ones in which they are doing any trade on worth speaking about. Yet notwithstanding the fact that gift books are more artistic than have ever been published before, this so far is the slackest Christmas season known for many years. For this reason a large number of books which had been announced for the autumn season have been held back till the new year, but there is another reason for holding back some interesting looked forward to books. There were some of Methuen's books waiting binding in the large house off Fetter lane, which went up in fire the other night. The editions destroyed included Sir Francis Burnand's reminiscences, Aiken's volume of national sport, and Dr. Budge's "Gods of the Egyptians," the loss being the most serious in the two last named cases, owing to the destruction of valuable plates, which cannot be replaced.

It is satisfactory to know that the poet Swinburne, who has been so ill with double pneumonia, is now completely convalescent. His illness was short but sharp, but the seriousness of the illness was not realized till Sir Thomas Barlow was called in. He took a grave view of the case, but fortunately the poet's vigorous constitution enabled him to surmount the crisis safely. Since then his recovery has been remarkably rapid.

Mark Twain, who is spending the winter in Italy for his health's sake, is here now, much restored, the change from America to Italy having wrought wonders in a short time.

Readers who enjoyed the late Seton Merriman's books will be glad to know that he left one or two novels which are yet to be published. The first one of these, called "The Last Hope," has been secured for serial use by the Illustrated London News before being published in book form.

Sir Clemens R. Markham, who is writing a comprehensive history of the polar regions for issue next autumn, is also preparing a monograph on the Spanish navigator, Quiros, discoverer of the New Hebrides in 1606, which includes translations of narratives from the Spanish. The same busy writer also is editing the letters from admirals and captains received by his great-uncle, Admiral John Markham, who was lord of the admiralty under Lord St. Vincent during the Addington administration and first sea lord during Lord Grenville's administration.

E. F. Benson has half completed a new novel, which, probably, will be called "Two Generations." It will be ready for publication next autumn.

Mrs. Catherine Cecil Thurston, who made her début so successfully with "The Circle," has been busy on another novel. It is called "John Chelcote, M. P.," and has been bought for serial publication by Blackwood's Magazine before appearing in book form. "The Circle," which now is in the fifth edition, is in the hands of two well known playwrights, who are collaborating in the dramatization of the story.

More Dent Thackeray.

Of the Dent edition of Thackeray the Macmillan company now presents two more volumes. One contains "Denis Duval," "Lovel, the Widower," the unfamiliar play, "The Wolves and the Lamb," and "Little Travels and Roadside Sketches." The other volume is devoted to the "Round About Papers." Both are illustrated well by C. E. Brock, and the bibliographic notes are supplied by the editor, Walter Jerrold.

SOME WORKS OF ART.

"THE GREAT FRENCH PAINTERS," by M. Camille Mauclair, is an imposing book. It is intended for the table, and the many illustrations which it contains are taken from photographic collections made by various publishers at the Louvre and Luxembourg galleries, and from two private collections. The book deals with those French artists who, coming after the Italian influence upon French art has died away, awoke the expression of their national thought and taste. With Delacroix and Ingres, two contrasting artists, the new world of artistic production began for France. With this new world, so heroic, so intoxicated with its independence, M. Mauclair deals. He is enamored with his subject, and writes with charming fluency. All he says is convincing, and if the critic be inclined to differ from him in any respect, he will at least concede to M. Mauclair at all times a fine eloquence and a noble ideal. He follows with understanding the models which have passed over Paris in alternate splendor and depression during the past seventy-five year. The history of art always involves psychology if it be treated truly, and this author is quite equal to the task. He follows the French painters from the days of the overthrown the Italian classicism, through the period of heroic realism, through the episode of extravagant romanticism, to the present day.

He says: "Landscape painting has reached its finest development since 1830; academic art is summed up in Ingres at the same period; portraiture saw its best examples at the same time and about the middle of the century; orientalism was the passion of the painters from 1830 to 1860; symbolism and the painting of history based upon exegetic documents have appeared since; impressionism has developed from 1865 to our own day; intimism is the last movement of the young school; and finally, decorative art has found its most illustrious exponent in Puvis de Chavannes, who terminates the French nineteenth century."

M. Mauclair has energy and definiteness as well as scholarship, and his book in consequence is vastly entertaining as well as instructive. A keen enthusiasm for his subject sustains him at all times, and a feeling for "noble art" furnishes him with a standard by which he can measure his men—a standard which sometimes betrays the limits of French art. In other words, M. Mauclair is not a confirmed provincial, as Frenchmen are liable to be, but writes from the basis of a man who understands relative values, and who sets motive, true power, ideals, and sincerity above technique, while standing, as the French have always stood, for thorough schooling and exquisite detail. His book is broad and wholesome, and any student or lover of art cannot but be mentally enriched by the reading of it. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.)

"ROME AND THE RENAISSANCE" is not a history of the revival of letters and arts in that imperial city, but a review of the present day evidences of that period, by Julian Klaczko, who knows his Rome from the most triumphant demonstration of her magnificance down to the most neglected corner.

Inevitably, some of the history of the splendid centuries is constructed from these existing mementos, and with a free and facile pen and an accustomed scholarship the author takes his diverting excursions into the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. From the first residence in Rome of Michael Angelo, through all the rich years which, following, saw Christian art attain its full flower, the reader is led by his enthusiastic guide. The ground is familiar, but M. Klaczko brings to it a fresh and original mind—the mind of a man of trained taste and of large experience with life—so large that he is not tempted to overestimate even art. It is the balance and dignity of the book which appeals particularly to the reader.

However, the most striking part of the work is that which, at the conclusion, deals with the decade 1503-1513, during the papal administration of Julius II. This is the first time that this epoch has been treated of as a distinct and remarkable period of artistic expression. This gives to this production a unique value.

The book comprises almost 400 pages, is profusely illustrated with reproductions of photographs from the atelier of Messrs. Alinari at Florence; has a complete index, a table of chapter headings, and a chronological table, which is of the greatest comfort to the reader. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

"THE CATHEDRALS OF NORTHERN FRANCE," by Francis Miltoun, has eighty illustrations, with plans and diagrams by Blanche McManus. Mr. Miltoun is an independent critic, and has formed his judgment of great churches by standards of truth and logic which are his own and no other man's—save as truth and logic are the property of the best at all times. He is quite willing to pick a quarrel with the authorities—even with Ruskin—and writes in detail of the structural as well as the decorative parts of these cathedrals. The man who stays in his America may learn much from this frank and lucid book, and the traveler, visiting these historical sanctuaries, will find here a guide which will discount the ordinary sources of information and criticism by many times. The façades of the cathedrals of Paris, Reims, Amiens, and Chartres appear in white upon blue gray cover—not a satisfactory cover design. The illustrations are mellow and fairly attractive. (L. C. Page & Co., Boston.)

Frederick Warne & Co. are handling in this country Newnes' Art Library, a new series of lives of the great painters. They differ from works of this sort because the books are to be made up largely of pictorial representation of the artists' pictures. The first to appear is "THE WORK OF BOTTICELLI." The biographical matter, which is concise and without much critical comment, is by Richard Davey. It only occupies a few pages. Then follows a list of Botticelli's principal works. Sixty-five paintings are reproduced, and the photographic work is excellent. The frontispiece is a photogravure of "The Madonna Enthroned."

MERMAID DRAMATISTS RENEWED.

The Old Playwright's Best Work Appears in a New Dress.

For years the "MERMAID SERIES OF THE OLD DRAMATISTS" has been a standard one for students. The idea of presenting the Elizabethan and restoration playwrights in popular and handy form was a good one, the execution was as good as the conception, and the name of the edition was extremely happy. Now Charles Scribner's Sons have done better. They have imported this edition in new form. The same stereotype plates are used, but the popular "thin paper" again comes into play, and the book, instead of being an inch and a half or two inches thick, as they were before, are hardly an inch through. The pages have been cut down, but that is no loss, and any of the books slip easily into the average pocket. They are neatly bound in buff cloth.

Four works have thus far been issued. Ben Jonson, in three volumes, is edited by Brinsley Nicholson and C. H. Herford. The text which has been followed is that of 1816, edited by William Gifford. There is a frontispiece to each volume. The plays of Sir Richard Steele are edited by G. A. Aitkin, those of William Congreve by Alexander Charles Ewald, and those of Christopher Marlowe by Havelock Ellis, with an introduction by J. A. Symonds, who was one of the best authorities on the pre-Shakspearean drama of any man in the last century. These volumes also have frontispieces. All the original notes are preserved, and the new series promises to be acceptable in every way.

DR. HOWE'S NOBLE WORK.

What and How He Taught Laura Bridgman Recorded in an Interesting Book.

As among the first, if not absolutely the first, of the blind and deaf mutes whose fame has become world wide, Laura Bridgman must always remain an interesting figure in history. Her story now appears in full for the first time and is told by Maud Howe and Florence Howe Hall, daughters of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, Laura Bridgman's teacher. The book is called "LAURA BRIDGMAN" (Little, Brown & Co.). Dr. Howe was the pioneer of the system that has produced such remarkable results in the case of Helen Keller, and the book is made up of his records, Laura's own journals, and extracts from the journals of different teachers.

Laura had only one sense, that of touch, and the story of the painstaking methods and infinite patience with which her "shut in" mind was reached and developed through this one sense is wonderfully interesting, as well as pathetic. Even her simple questions concerning God are recorded, and through the letters she wrote can be traced the gradual unfolding of a human soul from darkness into the "light that never was on sea or land."

The book contains several portraits and pictures and includes several poems to the memory of Dr. Howe written by Holmes, Whittier, and others.

More Temple Classics.

Those excellent little books, the Temple Classics, now contain a neat three volume edition of James Howell's "Familiar Letters," or "Epistles Ho-Elianæ," as they were called. The frontispieces are fine engravings of Venice from the Grand canal, Ben Jonson, and the west front of old St. Paul's. This edition is reprinted from the fourth complete edition, and is edited by Oliphant Smeaton, who collated the text, appended the notes, and supplied the marginalia. Other new classics are "Verba Christi" and "Pippa Passes, and Other Poems," by Browning. The "Verba Christi" has upon the left hand of pages the Latin captions and the Greek text, and upon the right hand ones the English translation. (The Macmillan company.)

For the Tourists' Portmanteau.

The Scribners have imported two more of the indispensable Baedeker guide books. One is "Switzerland," one of the most valuable to tourists. It is the twentieth edition, and has no less than sixty-five maps, fourteen plans, and eleven panoramas. The second is the eighth edition of "Norway and Sweden," hardly less necessary. It has thirty-seven maps, twenty-two plans, and three panoramas.

SOME BOOKS OF VERSE.

FITZROY CARRINTON has brought into happy juxtaposition William Morris' poem, "PYGMALION AND THE IMAGE," and Sir Edward Burne-Jones' illustrations of the same. Sir Edward contemplated the creation of illustrations to the number of twelve, and designs were made for this number. Of these but four were completed, and these, none of which is replete with its full significance unless in association with Morris' poems, now appear in this carefully prepared book.

Morris did not write an illuminated line. The inimitable glory of the poet is not in his verse, if it be judged by high standards. Yet the noble and moving passions were his, and his verse craft is orderly and sincere. In "Pygmalion and the Image," that immemorial tale, he has chosen to emphasize above all else the rapture of the artist in his work, and the sane but triumphant joy of having rivaled nature herself in its creation. This is characteristic of Morris.

To these ardent lines Burne-Jones has brought a more mystic and enchaining loveliness. The first picture shows Pygmalion dreaming, his back turned toward the young maidens who strip by in the street, his absent gaze fastened on the sculptured muses which indicate the aspirations of his artist's soul. The second picture, "The Hand Refrains," shows Pygmalion before his almost completed statue, gazing, reverent and abashed, at the work of his hands. "The Godhead Fires" and "The Soul Attains" are the subjects of the other two, the latter revealing the awakened image, gracious and ineffable, released from immobility and accepting Pygmalion's homage. The book is, altogether, a choice work of preciosity. It has a cover of white with gold lettering and design. (Robert Howard Russell, New York.)

An edition de luxe of the "POEMS OF DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI" appears from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. The two volumes comprise all of Rossetti's poems save a few fragments, and they are illustrated with Rossetti's own designs, reproduced exquisitely both in black and white and in sepia tints. There are over thirty of these full sized plates. Typographically the work is excellent, the type being of medium size and delicate and clear. The volumes are bound in a firm ribbed navy blue cloth, with plain sides and backs decorated with a pattern of grape and vine. The title pages are rubricated. A fine portrait of Rossetti appears in the second volume. The book is fitted to be a fine Christmas gift to a discriminating lover of this flaming pre-Raphaelite.

Eight poetic effusions are issued from the press of Mr. R. G. Badger. "SONGS AT MIDNIGHT," by Mary M. Adams; "THE CONCEIT OF A GENERAL LOVER," by Edward W. Barnard; "THE AGE OF IVORY," by Henry Harmon Chamberlain. "BAREFOOT TIME," by Adelbert Farrington Caldwell, though comprising mainly rhymes for children, at least has more of a true ring. In "SONGS OF THE WAYSIDE," by William J. Fisher, there are at least two lyrics that demand passing praise. "SONNETS OF THE HEAD AND HEART," by Joseph Warren Beach; "A PILGRIM JEW," by Charles Coke Woods; and "THE MUSICIAN," by Frank Waters, are all books that show considerable thought and skill, though they lack that absolute conformation to poetic dogma that adds not the least charm to a perfect poem.

"FOR ENGLAND" is the title of William Watson's new book of verse. These are "poems written during estrangement," for the poet has been adverse to the late war and has called forth not a few opprobrious criticisms on account of his attitude. The poems are all written on the theme of the Boer war. Some of them are warnings to England, such as the "Rome and Another"; others hold up, for her to see, the ideal which all true patriots desire her to be. The first poem, "The Enemy," is, perhaps, the noblest and finest, and the reader, whether he agree with Mr. Watson or not, must be strangely lacking in sentiment not to admire the stand he has taken in spite of the fact that the enemies of his cause are many and bitter. Here in America William Watson has long stood as one of the chiefest of those poets of England to whom her spirit and welfare are as their own. He may still rely on the sympathy of the multitude, for these sentiments are entirely in keeping with his former ones. (John Lane, New York.)

"BALLADS OF THE BUSY DAYS," by S. E. Kiser (Forbes & Co., publishers), will be warmly welcomed by the friends heretofore gained by the author through previously published poems. His poems blend, with the true touch of the artist of thought, the humorous and pathetic, strong and tender, rugged and true sentiments, which find a responsive chord in the hearts of men and women of various moods and in diversified conditions of life. He is an optimist—pessimism shrivels to nothingness in the presence of his thought.

I defy the season to produce anything better than this romance, THE FORTUNES OF FIFI—*Chicago Tribune*

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IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE."

To secure insertion in all editions of "The Sunday Tribune" classified advertising must be in this office Friday.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

AUCTION SALE OF BAL POUDRE BOXES THIS AFTERNOON.

Arthur Caton to Have Charge in the South Parlor of the Auditorium—Mrs. Alvin Sanders and Mrs. Rockwell King to Introduce Their Daughters This Afternoon—Ladies' Night at Union Club—Christmas Bazaar at Sacred Heart Convent.

The auction sale of boxes for the bal poudré will be held at the Auditorium hotel this afternoon. The south parlor has been set apart for the sale, which will be at 2 o'clock. Mr. Arthur J. Caton will act as auctioneer. The price for each box has been set at $100 and the bidding will be for choice of location. As there is a demand for the boxes it is expected some lively competition will be manifested. The auction will be made a society affair and tea and coffee will be served. Invitations have been issued for the sale, and from 2 until 4 o'clock the south parlor will represent a fashionable reception.

Mrs. Alvin Sanders of the Chicago Beach hotel will introduce her daughter, Miss Sanders, at a reception this afternoon at the Woman's Athletic club from 3 until 6 o'clock. Assisting the hostess will be Mrs. Frank Ryerson Crane, Mrs. Charles S. Roberts, Mrs. Edward F. Swift, Miss Ada Jenks of Pittsburg, Miss Sadee Forrest, Miss Marie Piamondon, Miss Carrie Bingham, Miss Cheryl Clingman, Miss Marion Lindman, Miss Helen Webb, Miss Effie Bluhm, and Miss Francis Atkin.

Miss Marjorie King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell King, 63 Hawthorne place, will also be introduced to society this afternoon, her mother to give a large reception from 4 until 7 o'clock in her honor. There will be a number of debutantes assisting.

Among the dinner hosts at the Union club last evening were Mr. Bertram Winston, Mr. W. Vernon Booth, Mr. D. W. Burrows, Mr. J. W. Lowe, Mr. W. L. Mead, Mr. W. N. Campbell, Mr. Edward M. Hagar, Mr. W. P. Martin, and Dr. Joseph W. Wassall. It was the first ladies' night for the club's season and after dinner there was dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Austin, 17 Scott street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Virginia Louise, to Mr. Roy Meriwether Shayne. The wedding will take place in January.

The patronesses for the Service club dance next Thursday evening at Bournique's are as follows:

Mrs. John J. Glessner,	Mrs. Henry D. Warner,
Mrs. Charles B. Pope,	Mrs. L. B. Doud,
Mrs. John J. Mitchell,	Mrs. John Jay Borland,
Mrs. P. A. Valentine,	Mrs. John C. Neely,
Mrs. Frederick T. Haskell,	Mrs. Rudolph Ortmann,
Mrs. Cyrus H. Adams,	Mrs. John Russell Wineberthan,
Mrs. Henry A. Blair,	Mrs. John Allen Haines,
Mrs. Andrew R. Sheriff,	Mrs. Robert M. Wells.

There will be a Christmas bazaar held at the convent of the Sacred Heart, 485 West Taylor street, this afternoon, from 1 until 6 o'clock, for the benefit of the new convent now being erected at Lake Forst. As the articles have all been donated, they will be marked extremely low, and many people are planning to do Christmas shopping on this occasion.

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA REHEARSAL.

It was an afternoon with the classics yesterday at the public rehearsal of the Chicago orchestra. Mr. Thomas had arranged a program consisting of the E flat Symphony of Mozart, the D major Concerto for 'cello of Haydn, the "Coriolanus" Overture of Beethoven, and the "Rhenish" Symphony of Schumann. It is not generally considered that the music of the so-called classic masters contains anything of the pictorial or descriptive element. The mere fact of our styling it classic betrays our conviction that it is music written purely for music's sake.

And yet in listening to the four works played yesterday there came over the hearer a consciousness of a scenic quality contained in them—a power to suggest pictures. And this quality took on the form of definite locality—the locality in which the respective composers lived and created their work. It is an interesting study, this study of locality in music. It is frequently one with nationality, although not always so, for often the characteristics of the birthland show out through a composer's writings, rather than those of the land in which he long resided.

Beethoven, for example, is not infrequently more Vienese than he is German, certain of his symphonies—the Seventh and Eighth, and particularly the "Pastoral," having the spirit of the Austrian capital, its people, and its lovely surroundings, as clearly stamped on them as it is possible for geography to reveal its presence in music. These compositions are Viennese in spirit rather than German, and there are many of the lesser works which are infused with the same life.

The Coriolanus Overture heard yesterday has something less of this quality. It is true, for when "Music's Jove" handles strongly dramatic or psychological subjects he becomes German in his seriousness, his firmness of grasp, and his depth of sentiment. His "Coriolanus" is not wanting in pictorial quality, but the spirit of the picture is German. The birthplace rather than the dwelling place of the composer makes itself felt. For this reason the overture was a fitting preparatory for the Schumann symphony which followed it.

The Rhine is no more the locality suggested by the "Rhenish" of Schumann, however, than is all Germany. Any cathedral, any church, within the confines of the fatherland could as fittingly have suggested the fourth movement of the symphony as did the mighty Dom at Cologne. But no church in any other land could be associated with it, for the spirit of it, as of the entire work, is essentially and inherently German. The subdued good humor and happiness of the Scherzo, like the ponderous jollity of the last movement, are characteristically German. The sentiment of the third division is unmistakably Teutonic, and the mental pictures hearing the symphony conjures up are unavoidably located in Germany and peopled with the honest, good hearted, heavy, deliberate, likable folk of that land.

How different are the Mozart and Haydn scenes! The symphony—that first in the master trinity with which the tonal Raphael completed his creations in the symphonic form—takes us to Vienna, the careless, the bright spirited, the life enjoying. Not into the city itself, perhaps, so much as out across the smiling fields and through the woods up on to one of those sun kissed heights whence the eye sweeps over the plains and hills that make the valley of the Danube a place which, once seen, never is to be forgotten.

All the happiness, the freedom from care, the gladness coming from mere existence amid sunshine and nature's lavish gifts—all these are treasured up in the Mozart symphony and made themselves felt. Sunshine, beauty, and happiness exist elsewhere than in Austria, but the spirit Mozart felt and breathed into his music is peculiarly Viennese in its lightness and ingenuity and give his writings just as they do those of Haydn the unmistakable quality of locality.

The performances accorded the four standard works by Mr. Thomas and his men yesterday were faultless in the technical accuracy, the tonal beauty, and the fine balance that characterized them, and were admirable in the sanity, nobility, and purity of style which marked the reading. It was Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, and Schumann nearly as purely played and interpreted as could be desired, and the result was enjoyment keen and high.

The solo part in the Haydn concerto was performed by Mr. Steindel, and yet not performed, for so fondly, so spontaneously, and so gladly did the excellent 'cellist give utterance to the message of pure, serene loveliness contained in the old work that the playing seemed rather a creation than a studied performance. The luscious tone Mr. Steindel wins from his instrument glorified every phrase, making listening a delight and lending certain portions of the work, particularly the adagio, a beauty which will cause them to linger in memory.

The orchestra under Mr. Stock's baton furnished an accompaniment which was a model of accuracy, sympathy, and fine discrimination. The numerous performances of the concerto while "on the road" had brought absolute understanding between soloist and orchestra.

The same program will be given at 8:15 o'clock tonight. W. L. HUBBARD.

Household Hints.

SATURDAY MATINEE . . . . . Christmas Gifts.

A production with marvelous scenic effects in Christmas bells and chimney corners hung with stockings, and a realistic presentation of Santa Claus, the hero, making his entry in a sleigh, with "six lively reindeer," amid the jubilant ringing of Christmas bells.

ATTRACTION FOR NEXT WEEK . . . . . Christmas Parties.

PROLOGUE:

"The only gift is a portion of thyself. . . . Therefore the poet brings his poem, the shepherd his lamb, the farmer corn, the miner a gem, the sailor coral and shells, the painter his picture, the girl a handkerchief of her own making."—Emerson.

TO MAKE.

SHOE BOX.—Take a box of any desired size—15x24, 13 inches high, is a convenient size—and cover with green or other colored burlap, fastening with brass headed tacks. Triangular brass ornaments are nailed on the corners, and four of them fastened together to form a center decoration for the middle of the cover. The inside is lined with green denim, to which eight shoe bags are attached on the sides. The box may be enlarged to the dimensions of a chest for many purposes. It also may be made of cretonne without ornamentation, but burlap and brass are newer.

KNITTING BAG.—The outside is of Nile green and white brocaded silk. Any remnant at a bargain counter or scrap from a gown will do. Line with thin satin or India silk. The bottom is a small circle covered inside and out, and to this the band for the puffed bag is sewed. This should be gathered before attaching it to the circular bottom, and a shirring string should be run in around near the top. Divide the inside into four parts by partitions of white silk.

UTILITY BOX.—An ordinary 6½x6½ box covered with red or green rough paper forms the basis. It is divided into seven compartments of various sizes. In these compartments are twine, glue, pins, labels of different kinds, gummed paper, braids, and anything else useful.

CANDLE SHADE.—The ordinary shape for these shades is the basis. The decoration is a miniature done by decalcomania. White silk fringe outlines the edge. If one's friend delights to adorn her dinner table with yellow, a set of these shades, with a miniature in each, and garlands of yellow Cherokee roses or other yellow flowers, would be most acceptable. Holly adorned shades are charming for a Christmas or holiday dinner.

VIOLET PENWIPER.—A bunch of artificial violets has a penwiper of heliotrope felt among the flowers. The stems are wrapped with violet tinfoil, tied with violet ribbon.

HATPIN HOLDER.—A long, narrow bottle is covered with white lace over a delicate soft silk, and is tied to the bottle at top and bottom by ribbons. The four corners fall away from the mouth of the bottle. A variety of bottles may be used, but they must be long enough to sustain the weight of the pins.

RIBBON CASE.—A box large enough for two spools of baby ribbon is lined with white silk, sacheted, and to the inside of the cover is fastened a bodkin for running the ribbon through underclothes.

TWINE AND PAPER CASE.—This is for holding wrapping paper and twine, and consists of a piece of pasteboard measuring 9x18 inches, with a pocket overlapping one end 9 inches deep. The pocket is fastened to the case with bows of pink twine. The whole case is covered with pink and white wall paper in a flower design. It may be covered with cretonne or burlaps, and provided with brass rings at the top with which to fasten it to the wall. The same design may be used for a newspaper wall pocket. Another way of making it is of thin slats of wood, with a design burned and stained on the wood, the flowers or figures being colored with oil paint made thin by mixing with turpentine, and the whole being varnished when finished.

SILK PIN CASE.—This is made of heliotrope and white striped silk over a stiff case of the exact shape of the case, which contains the pins as they are bought. It is edged with white silk cord and tied by cord. The pins slip tightly into it. PRACTICAL.

A CLEVER SPECIALIST.

For three years one girl has been specializing in gifts. Year before last it was handkerchiefs. Everybody she remembered received handkerchiefs. I simply visited all the handkerchief counters and revelled in the great assortment, and found such variety that I hardly felt as though I were giving everybody the same thing. Besides, I did them up differently, and out of several I made different things—a tobacco pouch for my elder brother, who is bad enough to smoke, out of a gay bandanna, and a work bag for a girl out of another silk fancy, etc.

Well, last year it was calendars. My father is a minister, so I made him a minister's calendar. I bought a standing photograph case for four photographs, and inserted the portraits of four celebrated ministers who are favorites of my father. Then I gilt lettered a quotation from the works of each minister beside his photograph on the case, and attached somewhere on the panel the calendar for three months. For the calendar I bought a calendar pad and divided it into four sections.

I did the same thing with great artists, for an artist friend, and for my mother I used photographs of famous madonnas, without quotations.

Some of my calendars I bought, but most of them I made. They were great fun and turned out well. I visited all the calendar places that were of any account and got all the ideas I could and adapted them to my friends' tastes and my ability, and when I was done every gift had in it a little bit of the receiver and a little bit of me.

This year I shall give books. Of course, not every person is called bookish, but everything to my mind depends on the selection. The boy that doesn't care even for a detective story will jump at a volume of tricks and games. The housekeeper who does not read poetry will dote upon a treatise on "Salads," or "Little Dinners," or "House Decorations," etc., and the girl who isn't literary will enjoy a book of Gibson or similar pictures. Nowadays there isn't a hobby in existence without its book. I am just revelling in the book stores now and believe I could suit a teamster. A. M. K.

WHAT WE CAN AFFORD.

In regard to Christmas gifts let me send you a quotation which expresses my feelings as I could not:

Shall we give our dear friends the things they are accustomed to having or such as our purses will allow? Shall we disappoint those whom we love or disappoint our butcher, baker, washerwoman, cook? What indeed are creditors that we should be mindful of them when Clara Vere de Vere, with whom we went to school, will be happy with nothing short of cut glass or silver? Or what are honest debts that we should heed them when we can delight the childish heart of Fauntleroy Fitzhugh with our last $10 spent on a train of automobile cars, which he will take to pieces with such innocent glee next day, beholding what it is that makes the wheel go round?

This subtle irony, so aptly expressed in Gibson's clever drawings, is now to be seen in the faces of countless weary Christmas shoppers. One nearly shouts aloud in an outburst of cynical scorn, reading on pretty fringed Christmas cards, "Behind the gift is the heart of the giver." Yet is not the trite motto true, or the gift not a gift?

To solve the Christmas puzzle—to reconcile the expectations of our friends with the meagerness of our purses—suppose we think of this: If my friend discern not my heart in my gift and value it not for the affection it conveys, then that friend wants of me not a gift but an article of commerce. Let him depart from me, do his own shopping, and pay for what he likes. My money, little though it is, shall compass my friend's desire. The price of a loving thought I can pay, and this on Christmas is the gift I will give in such fine form as love, not wealth, may devise. R. H. T.

LOW RATES TO THE SOUTHWEST

Via the Wabash.

On Dec. 8 the Wabash will sell special homeseekers' tickets to Arkansas, Texas, Indian and Oklahoma territories, at $20 for the round trip. Write for time cards and full details. City ticket office, 97 Adams street, Chicago.

CHILDREN MAKE THEM.

I remember with great pleasure the days of my childhood when my sister and brother and I used to visit a dear invalid friend who helped us make Christmas gifts for our mother and father. So, now that I have children of my own, I give them the pleasure of making presents for some one. Following is a successful idea which we carried out last year, giving the result to a favorite cousin of the children.

Any one who has had anything to do with their children knows that few things are more fun from their point of view than pasting in pictures, and this is the work for the gift. The other requisites are a scrap book, unmounted photographs or half tone prints of the well known pictures of all times, and a bottle of white photographer's paste.

The best albums to get are the large books with soft gray paper that are sold for unmounted photographs—the cover is simple and the gray paper makes a charming background. They are not expensive and come in all sizes. Photographs cost 25 and 30 cents apiece, but the prints, which are excellent, cost $1 100, and have the advantage of being inscribed with the artists' name, etc., which saves the trouble of writing the items one's self.

The judgment comes in selecting the prints. One plan is to make the book historical. Begin the album with reproductions from the work of Grotto, Cimabue, Fra Angelica, Donstello, and Lucia Della Robbin. Then take the Flemish artists, Reuben and Van Dyke, and the Spanish Velasquez and Murillo. Then take the Dutch school, the German, and the French, finally the English, and, last of all, the flower of American painters.

Another plan is to select pictures pertaining to Christ as a child and Christian pictures—that makes a beautiful book.

Or make it a book of Madonnas.

Or a book of famous pictures of children.

Or a book of animals and birds.

It is a pretty idea to insert also the portraits of the artists wherever possible.

Other arrangements will suggest themselves to any one looking over the hundreds and thousands of prints from which to choose.

The whole cost is about $2.25 or less, depending on the size of the book.

It is not hard to imagine what an education it is to little people to become familiar with the great works of art by seeing the pictures and by studying them as they paste them in the book; by and by when they look at the originals they will understand and appreciate them infinitely better because of this early acquaintance, and if they never have the pleasure of seeing them they will at least have a good training in art.

For a hospital such a gift is most acceptable, but, indeed, one could hardly imagine any child who would not be better off by having a scrap book of this kind among his possessions; it will give quite as much pleasure as an ordinary picture book and is infinitely preferable. MRS. C. T. F.,
Naperville, Ill.

ART LOVERS' CHOICES.

For friends that are art lovers casts are extremely inexpensive and yet beautiful presents.

Some of these, quite lovely enough for any home, sell at 25 cents.

A lion of the famous French sculptor, Barye, is always good; also his "Tiger Devouring a Crocodile," and a handsome lioness. None is more than 50 or 75 cents, and they give the form, and the movement, and wonderful detail even if they are not made of bronze and so placed well out of the reach of the pocketbooks of most of us.

Few of the small casts of the Venus of Milo are made from beautiful models, and I have never seen one that did not disappoint me. I never buy one.

The casts of the "Winged Victory" are better, but they have the disadvantage of costing $6 or more if made from a large model, and in that case need a special place in a room by themselves, as they are not adapted to haphazard decorating. Their wings take up too much room for that.

"The Narcissus" is always beautiful, no matter where placed, and embodies the most exquisite grace and repose, so that in almost any mood it is agreeable to lift one's eyes to it.

If you wish to make your cast look like ivory mix beeswax with turpentine until it becomes thin enough to be applied with a camel's hair brush. With this mix a little burnt umber. Then take an old, soft silk handkerchief and polish the cast till it looks like old ivory.

The image vender will tone the casts for you, in a yellow or a darker tone, if you like either better than white or old ivory. Or you can do it yourself by applying an old paraffin candle dissolved in turpentine. Mix this with a little ochre if you want a yellow tone, and a little burnt umber if you want something darker. ARTIST.

THREE PLANS FOR GIVING.

A good Christmas plan is for two friends to agree to give each other presents that shall cost a certain amount each year and to keep within that amount if possible. Where friendship is of the right kind an unexpected present on Christmas does not necessitate hurried shopping before New Year's in order that the social accounts may be at once balanced.

One young woman made a list of presents to be given, setting down a certain amount to be expended against each name—the total of these amounts corresponding with the sum she had set aside to devote to the purpose. Then with this list in hand she made her shopping round, selecting in every case a gift that cost just one-half of the price allowed for it. She found the plan successful in the way of keeping her expenditures within bounds and leaving the surplus for the eleventh hour emergencies that the festival is sure to bring.

A third plan is to study out the things one would like to buy or make one's friends; then give up a day or two to a round of shopping to see how possibilities compare with expectations and then a readjustment of the list on the basis of knowledge acquired. Finally, the buying proper.

One family sets aside a certain sum to be spent on each of its immediate members, the same amount for each one, and buys joint Christmas gifts. In this way each receives a single handsome present from the family instead of a number of less valuable articles from the various members individually.

THE PEOPLE "TO REMEMBER."

Everybody has a number of friends whom they just want to "remember." The fashion used to be to send a Christmas card. For men nothing quite takes the place of a pretty handkerchief for this large contingent of Christmas giving. From 25 to 75 cents is the price I pay, and with each I put a Christmas card costing from a penny to a nickel or a dime.

There are many uses to which handkerchiefs may be put.

The daintiest of infants' bibs may be made from them, as all mothers know, and their application to little confections of corset covers is also common and constantly increasing.

Another help for the people that are to be "remembered" is the inexpensive sterling silver jewelry. Half a dozen baby pins, shirt sets, and other trifles, when selected with care and discriminating taste and done up attractively, are substantial, welcome, and pretty presents.

Schlesinger & Mayer

Great special sale men's suits

It means YOUR CHOICE of our entire stock of $25, $30, $35 and $40 suits at **$20**

2d floor.

Never before—under no circumstances—has any house in Chicago offered values equal to these.

Make your own selection—any suit in this entire stock—the finest ready-to-wear clothing in Chicago—it matters not what the price has been, whether $25, $30, $35 or $40—in this sale it will cost you but $20—about a third of your tailor's charge to make its equal. Sacks, frocks, double-breasted or English walking suits—any style, any kind—and the price is $20. Some are silk lined. Almost any size man can be fitted. *(See window display of these suits.)* 2d floor.

The only exceptions in this great sale are full dress and Tuxedo suits.

Very Special in Men's Fine Overcoats at $20, $25 & $30

Men's extra long and medium length overcoats, $20—Broad hand-padded shoulders and cut with that extreme roomy fullness—the equal of the finest custom tailored overcoats; brown and gray plaids and mixtures and plain oxford and black cloth—all strictly hand-tailored garments—all lengths and styles; *sizes for all men.* **$20**

The finest custom-made overcoats, $25 and $30—Strictly hand made throughout—finest imported overcoatings, in fancy plaids & mixtures, in plain & belted backs; also finest dress overcoats of plain oxford, brown or black coatings, silk or silk and worsted lined—special showing of the most exclusive styles in Chicago at $25 & $30. **$30**

Great Sale of Boys' Fine Clothing.

Young men's $15 belt coats for $10. *2d floor.* Young men's $20 belt coats for $15.

Reduced the price on all of our young men's college overcoats—The coats formerly selling at $12.50 and $15 now reduced to $10—extra long full belted back coats, in single and double breasted styles, sizes 16 to 20 years, reduced from $12.50 and $15 to $10. (All $18 and $20 suits now $15.) **$10**

Young men's college suits reduced to $10—$12.50 to $15 values—in single and double breasted styles, in fancy brown & gray plaids & dark mixtures; also plain blk & blue cloths—cut in our new models with broad hand-padded shoulders (same as our men's styles), sizes 16 to 20 yrs.—now $10. **$10**

Boys' $6.50, $7.50 and $8.50 suits, $5—A big sale on boys' fine Norfolk and double-breasted suits, $5. All our finest $6.50, $7.50 and $8.50 suits reduced to $5. This lot includes some of the finest fabrics in dark mixtures and plain black and blue cloths, double breasted and Norfolk styles—ages 7 to 16 years—regular $6.50, $7.50 and $8.50 values—reduced to **$5**

In this sale we will include broken lines of our finest juvenile clothing, fancy sailor and Russian suits that sold up to $10—now $5.

Men's $15 Suits for $8.50. *Basement.*

We've reduced all of our $12.50 and $15 suits to $8.50; made in single and double-breasted styles of finest tweeds and cassimeres and pure worsted serve and cheviots—plain black and blue cloths included, all sizes—regular $12.50 and $15 values, now $8.50. **$8.50**

50c pure worsted stocking caps for 19c.

19c for boys' 50c stocking caps—Pure worsteds, in plain colors and fancy stripes.

Boys' $1.25 all-wool sweaters, 69c.

69c for boys' $1.25 sweaters—Sizes 20 to 34, all wool, plain colors, fancy striped collars and sleeves; good values—69c.

Boys' Overcoats: Reefers *Basement.*

Plain or wool lined, black, blue and oxford, in frieze and chinchilla; good values that have been selling all season for $4.00; a few hundred—all sizes, 3 to 10 years—for $2.45. **$2.45**

$3.95 for boys' $5.00 overcoats—long oxford gray coats.

Men's Furnishings—Appropriate Holiday Gifts at Specially Attractive Prices.

Such a vast selection of high-class gift goods for men will interest all particular people.

Men's pajamas. In silk, wool or cotton—unusually good values just now at $1 to $15. *Main floor.*

Men's holiday suspenders at 50c per pair—the best holiday suspenders in Chicago at the price. Others from $1 to $5.

Men's neckwear, 50c. A most attractive showing—correct colors and shapes in English squares, four-in-hands, puffs, etc. Other neckwear, $1 to $3.

MINSTREL MEN MAKE MERRY.

Royal League Performance in Auditorium Produces Much Fun and Large Audience.

"I wondah if you can tell me, Mistah Tewksbury, the name o' that big structhur at the nor' east corner of Washington and La Salle streets?"

"Why certainly, Mr. Hammond, that's the city hall."

"The city hall, Mistah Tewksbury. Why, you sure is mistaken—that's the steel building."

This is a fragment of the repartee which the bones and tambos in the minstrel show given at the Auditorium last night by the Royal League members administered to a large audience.

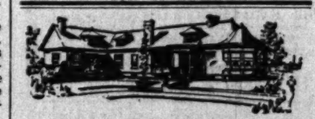
The "hit" of the evening was made by James Flanagan in a song entitled "Tessie, You Are My Only." Mr. Flanagan interspersed the song with dancing such as his admirers say never before has been seen on any stage. They probably are right.

The performance was under the auspices of the Illinois Advisory Council and the Fellowship Association of the Royal League. Three hundred black faces were on the stage.

URGE THE COEDS TO BUY EARLY.

Women at University of Chicago Exhibit Garments and Explain Work of Consumers' League.

In order to give the women of the University of Chicago an idea of the work of the Consumers' league, and to induce them to do their Christmas shopping before the final rush, a committee of the Woman's union of the university yesterday opened in Lexington hall an exhibit of women's garments bearing the league's label. Miss Annie M. MacLean, who last summer investigated sweat shops, explained how the league hopes to do away with unhealthful tenement workshop conditions and with unlawful child labor.



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Cor. Wabash and Adams.

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Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

ASTHMA Cured to STAY CURED. Cause removed. Health restored. Attacks never return. Breathe freely. Sleep all night, do anything, go anywhere. No further need of medicines. Book 48 FREE. Write name, address Asthma and Hay Fever. F. HAYES, Lyon, Buffalo, N.Y.

Mandel Brothers

Holiday Bazaar

A great help to gift choosers

Special features for children's day

Third floor, State street

THE display of dolls will interest the children—boys as well as girls. There are Indians, sailors, bull fighters, picaninnies, country girls, house maids, belles in evening gowns, baby dolls, grandmother dolls, rag dolls, wax, bisque, jointed, kid body dolls—are all here.

Everything possible is provided for them. They not only have clothes—they also have trunks, telescopes, hats, parasols, fans, tea sets, brass beds with springs, and even a tiny school outfit with slate, exercise book and sponge. Then there is a tiny sewing machine, with which the little mother may make clothes for her doll children. Talking machines will add to the enjoyment of the little tots in the Holiday Bazaar today.

The Holiday Bazaar is a partial index of the inexpensive holiday goods in the store. On the third floor of the Wabash avenue building we have placed on tables articles suitable for gifts from many different departments. These give an idea of what is to be found in the main sections, and enable you to avoid the crowds while gaining very helpful hints.

Correspondence STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

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